

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 013

20 January 1982

JAPAN

| | |
|---|-----|
| Working-Level Talks With USSR Open 20 Jan | C 1 |
| Talks on ROK Economic Aid Request Viewed | C 1 |
| Akitane Kiuchi's Comments | C 1 |
| Suzuki on Talks' Progress | C 1 |
| Sakurauchi on Further Talks | C 1 |

NORTH KOREA

| | |
|---|-----|
| VRPR on Revolutionary Cause, Successor Issue | D 1 |
| VRPR Calls Kim Chong-il Successor to Kim Il-song | D 2 |
| VRPR Scores Plan for Simultaneous UN Entry | D 5 |
| NODONG SINMUN on Role of Class Consciousness [13 Jan] | D 5 |
| NODONG SINMUN Raps Japan's Economic Aid to South [16 Jan] | D 7 |
| Anniversary of DPRK-Japan Trade Body Marked [NODONG SINMUN 16 Jan] | D 8 |
| Daily Hits Chon Remarks on DJP Anniversary [NODONG SINMUN 17 Jan] | D 9 |
| Economic Protocol With Romania Signed 16 Jan | D 9 |

SOUTH KOREA

| | |
|---|-----|
| ROK-Japan Loan Issue To Be Resolved by June | E 1 |
| Chon 'Himself' Conceived Japanese Loan Figure | E 1 |
| ROK, Japan Discuss Continental Shelf Exploration | E 1 |
| Emergency Nuclear Power Hotline Established [KOREA HERALD 17 Jan] | E 2 |
| ROK Seeks French Support on Unification Issue [KOREA TIMES 19 Jan] | E 2 |
| Violence by Repatriated North Koreans Reported [SINMUN 20 Jan] | E 3 |

KAMPUCHEA

| | |
|--|-----|
| PRC Rejection of SRV Cease-Fire Proposal Scored | H 1 |
| Thai Territorial Violations to 14 Jan Reported | H 1 |
| Chea Sim Receives Outstanding Young Pioneers | H 2 |
| Yos Por Visits Prey Veng Province 14-17 Jan | H 2 |
| 7th Region Group Studies Kompong Thom 'Model' | H 2 |
| VODK Notes SRV Railroad Track Section Destroyed | H 3 |
| VODK Reports November Dega-FULRO Attacks | H 3 |
| Kontum Battlefield | H 3 |
| Ban Me Thuot Battlefield | H 4 |
| Ban Me Thuot, Phan Rang | H 4 |
| Dac Lac Battlefield | H 5 |
| Pleiku Battlefield | H 5 |
| Briefs: Delegation to Prague, Moscow; Celebrations in France; Efforts in Industry | H 6 |

LAOS

| | |
|---|-----|
| Further Materials on GDR Delegation's Visit | I 1 |
| Khamtai Siphandon Reception | I 1 |
| Khamtai Siphandon Rally Speech | I 1 |
| Hoffmann Rally Speech | I 3 |
| Visit to Northern Region | I 5 |
| GDR Envoy's Banquet | I 5 |
| Departure of Delegation | I 6 |
| Kaysone Attends Oudomsai Party Congress | I 6 |

THAILAND

| | |
|--|-----|
| Border Clash Between SRV, Khmer Rouge Continues | J 1 |
| [POST 20 Jan] | |
| Supreme Command Comments | J 1 |
| [NATION REVIEW 20 Jan] | |
| Sitthi Discusses Sihanouk, Khmer Coalition | J 2 |
| [NATION REVIEW 14 Jan] | |
| Sitthi on SRV Dialogue, Foreign Policy Issues | J 3 |
| [POST 14 Jan] | |
| Press Examines Sihanouk Statements, PRC Trip | J 4 |
| NATION REVIEW Editorial [11 Jan] | J 4 |
| SIAM RAT Editorial [15 Jan] | J 5 |
| Saiyut on U.S. Aid, ASEAN Military Consultations | J 5 |
| UN Under Secretary General Arrives on Visit | J 6 |
| 'Terrorists' Sabotage Telephone Relay in South | J 6 |

VIETNAM

| | |
|--|------|
| Iraqi Vice President Pays Friendship Visit | K 1 |
| Truong Chinh Receives Ma'ruf | K 1 |
| INA Account of Meeting | K 1 |
| Nguyen Huu Tho With Ma'ruf | K 2 |
| 19 Jan NHAN DAN Editorial | K 2 |
| 19 Jan Hanoi Reception | K 4 |
| Interim Mekong Committee Session Ends in Hanoi | K 4 |
| Meeting With Pham Van Dong | K 4 |
| Van Tien Dung Message Marks Lao Army Day | K 5 |
| American Use of Thai Military Bases Assailed | K 5 |
| Need for Vigilance on Security Emphasized | K 6 |
| [QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 20 Dec] | |
| Xuan Thuy Appointed Delegate to VCP Congress | K 8 |
| Hanoi, Provinces Complete Party Congresses | K 9 |
| NHAN DAN Lauds Grassroots-Level Party Congresses [1 Jan] | K 9 |
| Giap Speaks at Hanoi Education Conference | K 10 |
| Polish Envoy Pays Farewell Call on Truong Chinh | K 10 |

AUSTRALASIA

AUSTRALIA

| | |
|--|-----|
| Decision on Polish Aid Deferred; USSR Criticized | M 1 |
| Agreement Reached With Japan on Nuclear Safety | M 1 |

INDONESIA

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Moscow Radio's Citing of PKI Message Assailed | N | 1 |
| Parliament's Discussion | N | 1 |
| Suharto Issues Decree on Election Campaign | N | 1 |
| Parties' Criticism of Decree | N | 2 |

WORKING-LEVEL TALKS WITH USSR OPEN 20 JAN

OW200953 Tokyo KYODO in English 0947 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Moscow, Jan 20 KYODO -- Japan and the Soviet Union opened working-level talks here Wednesday to discuss the international situation and bilateral relations.

Four rounds of talks will take place during the two-day meeting, Japanese sources said. The Japanese delegation was led by Deputy Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya and the Soviet (?side) by Deputy Foreign Minister Nikolay Firubin.

TALKS ON RO" ECONOMIC AID REQUEST VIEWED

Akitane Kiuchi's Comments

OW161319 Tokyo KYODO in English 1234 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Jan 16 (KYODO) -- Akitane Kiuchi, chief Japanese negotiator in the Japan-South Korea working-level talks on Japan's economic assistance to the Seoul government, has praised the talks held in Seoul Thursday and Friday as "a step forward," Foreign Ministry officials said Saturday evening. Kiuchi, director general of the ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, made the comment to South Korean Foreign Minister No Sin-yong at a meeting earlier in the day, the officials said. No was quoted as saying that he shared Kiuchi's perception of the talks.

Kiuchi asked the South Korean foreign minister to reply to a Japanese proposal to hold the second round of the working-level talks as early as possible after the middle of next month, they said.

Suzuki on Talks' Progress

OW160359 Tokyo KYODO in English 0321 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Osaka, Jan 16 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said here Saturday there are some indications of "progress" in Japan-South Korean negotiations on the latter's dollar 6 billion loan request for its 1982-86 economic development plan. Commenting on the negotiations held in Seoul Thursday and Friday, Suzuki said, "I've heard the talks are going on in a friendly atmosphere."

In the two-day working-level talks, the South Koreans gave details of the major industrial projects covered by the five-year plan. "In that sense, I recognize some progress is being made (in the talks)," Suzuki said at a news conference at a hotel here. He was in Osaka to attend a fund raising party for his Liberal-Democratic Party. Earlier this week Suzuki told Akitane Kiuchi, Japanese chief delegate to the Seoul talks, to try his best to put the bilateral negotiations "into orbit."

Although no specific figure of Japan's capital aid was mentioned in Seoul, the Japanese and South Korean delegates agreed to resume the talks in Tokyo next month.

Sakurauchi on Further Talks

OW180417 Tokyo KYODO in English 0351 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Jan 18 (KYODO) -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi Monday proposed a second round of Japan-South Korea negotiations in Tokyo in mid-February to discuss Seoul's \$6 billion loan request. The proposal was made in a meeting with South Korean Ambassador to Japan Choe Kyong-jik at the latter's request. Choe who is temporarily returning to Seoul, said he will relay the proposal to the Seoul government. In the meeting, Sakurauchi also said he wants to meet with his South Korean counterpart, No Sin-yong, "in due course."

VRPR ON REVOLUTIONARY CAUSE, SUCCESSOR ISSUE

SK200154 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Commentary from feature program "Today's Feature"]

[Text] On the basis of a scientific analysis of the experience of our revolution and the history of the international communist movement, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, an ideological and theoretical master, has clearly pointed out for the first time in history the importance of the work of inheriting the leader's revolutionary cause. The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has said: Protecting and completing the leader's cause is an important question related to the destiny of the revolution.

As the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has taught, correctly inheriting the leader's revolutionary cause is a very important question related to the destiny of the cause of socialism and communism: the revolutionary cause of the working class. Why does the work of inheriting the leader's revolutionary cause pose an important question concerning the destiny of the revolution? Because the revolutionary cause of the working class is primarily the leader's revolutionary cause. The revolutionary cause of the working class is pioneered by the leader. Under the leadership of the leader, this cause victoriously advances and is completed. Correctly reflecting the trend of the time and the desire of the people, the leader of the working class invents the guiding ideology and theory of the revolution, spiritually arms the masses of the people with this ideology and theory and organizes and mobilizes the people to struggle to implement this ideology and theory, thus pioneering the revolutionary road.

By setting forth correct struggle slogans, strategy and tactics and policies at every developing stage of the revolution, the leader of the working class leads the revolutionary struggle on a single victorious road. The leader of the working class provides a basic guarantee for the completion of the revolutionary cause of the working class on such matters as the question of a successor -- which is of basic importance in completing the revolutionary cause -- the revolutionary traditions and the dictatorship of the proletariat, thus leading the cause of communism to ultimate victory.

Thus, the revolutionary cause of the working class is developed by the leader and traverses a victorious road. Accordingly, the revolutionary cause of the working class is the revolutionary cause of the leader. How successfully we resolve the question of inheriting the leader's revolutionary cause is a very important question related to whether or not the working class can complete its noble revolutionary cause.

Since the revolutionary cause of the working class is of a protracted nature, the work of inheriting the leader's revolutionary cause poses an important question concerning the future of the revolution. The revolutionary cause of the working class is a great task to achieve the sovereignty of the working people. In other words, the aim of this task is to liberate the working people from subjugation and provide them with an independent and creative life. To achieve this, we should reform the social system in a revolutionary manner and eliminate the legacies of the old society from all sectors of social life. This is a difficult task. The course of liberating the working people from all forms of natural and social subjugation and gaining their sovereignty requires a more prolonged struggle than the struggle to overthrow the bourgeois class or to seize power.

The revolutionary cause of the working class does not end when a nation achieves victory in accomplishing this cause. When we overthrow imperialism throughout the world and the working classes in all countries achieve their revolutionary cause, we can attain victory. Thus, the revolutionary cause of the working class is not a single revolutionary stage but a protracted revolutionary cause which should go through various stages, including the stage of liberating the people, the class and men, and should be carried out not at a national level but on a global level.

Accordingly, the revolutionary cause of our working class is an unprecedentedly arduous and complex one; it is accompanied by a fierce class struggle. Thus, the revolutionary cause of the working class cannot be achieved in a short span of time. New generations are inevitable in the course of carrying out the revolutionary cause of the working class, and the question of inheriting the leader's revolutionary cause naturally arises. The experience of the international communist movement clearly proves that the matter of inheriting the leader's revolutionary cause is a very important question related to the destiny of the revolution. It has been over 100 years since the revolutionary cause of the working class began to develop. It has been over half a century since the founding of the first regime of the working class in the history of mankind. However, the revolutionary cause of the working class has not yet been completed. When we review the 100-year history of the revolutionary struggle of the working class, there have been a few instances of inheriting and advancing the revolutionary cause of the leader. The revolutionary cause of Marx, the first leader of the working class, was inherited by Engels. Lenin's cause in Russia was inherited and developed by Stalin. Thus, the revolutionary cause of the working class developed by Marx and Lenin has advanced, and the international communist movement has followed a smooth course. Due to the anti-revolutionary maneuvers by revisionists in the international communist movement of the 1950's, however, the revolutionary cause of the working class and the international communist movement experienced trials.

This phenomenon shows that when we fail to correctly resolve the question of inheriting the leader's revolutionary cause, we will immeasurably hinder the revolution. The status of the international communist movement makes the matter of inheriting the leader's revolutionary cause a very serious and important problem. In many countries today, new generations have arisen among the revolutionary masses. At the same time, new leaders have emerged. Whenever new leaders appear, a grave situation arises -- that is, ambitious men conspire to usurp the leadership of the party and state and hinder the revolutionary cause developed by the leader. This situation makes the matter of inheriting the leader's revolutionary cause a very important task in the struggle to achieve the revolutionary cause of the working class.

Thus, the work of inheriting the leader's revolutionary cause poses a very important question not only in individual countries but also throughout the world and is related to the destiny of the working class: to the question of whether the revolutionary cause of the working class can be protected. By providing a scientific solution to the question of inheriting the leader's revolutionary cause -- an urgent question in our era -- the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has provided the working class a key to successfully inheriting and completing the leader's revolutionary cause.

The leader's revolutionary cause is substantially inherited by the successor to the leader. The question of the successor to the leader is this: who inherits the revolutionary cause, and how is this cause inherited? Holding in high esteem the outstanding successor -- the reproduction of the leader's idea, achievements, work method and style and personality -- is a vital question for the victorious advance and completion of the revolutionary cause. Solving the question of inheriting the leader's cause and that of the successor is an important task assigned the working class and its revolutionary party in order to complete their cause.

VRPR CALLS KIM CHONG-IL SUCCESSOR TO KIM IL-SONG

SK200218 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Dialogue from feature program "Today's Feature"]

[Text] [First speaker] I think the role of the successor is very important in inheriting the leader's revolutionary cause. I would like to discuss this issue.

[Second speaker] We have oftendiscussed this issue. The revolutionary cause of the working class developed by the leader is inherited and completed by his successor. The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has delineated this issue. He has taught: As the leader assumes a decisive role in the revolutionary struggle of the working class, the successor to the leader plays a decisive role in carrying out the revolutionary cause of the working class to the end and generation after generation. Just as the dear leader comrade has made this point clear, the successor to the leader plays a decisive role in inheriting and completing the leader's revolutionary cause.

[First speaker] What is the decisive role of the successor to the leader?

[Second speaker] We can view this role from various standpoints. By wisely leading the people to show endless loyalty to the leader of the working class, the successor to the leader plays a decisive role in completing the leader's revolutionary cause generation after generation. Leading the people to show endless loyalty to the leader is the most important question in the struggle to inherit and complete the revolutionary cause developed by the leader. As you know, many difficult and complicated tasks will emerge in the struggle to inherit and complete the leader's revolutionary cause. Only when we show loyalty to the leader can we successfully accomplish these tasks. Only when we profoundly show loyalty to the leader can we correctly resolve questions concerning the protection and materialization of the leader's revolutionary idea, the development of the immortal revolutionary achievements of the leader and his precious struggle experiences and the continuous strengthening of the unity of the revolutionary ranks around the leader.

[First speaker] Showing loyalty to the leader is a decisive factor guaranteeing the successful solution of all questions arising from brilliantly inheriting and completing the leader's revolutionary cause.

[Second speaker] Correct. By brilliantly resolving these questions, the successor plays a decisive role in inheriting the leader's revolutionary cause. By setting an example, the successor to the leader leads the people to show loyalty to the leader. We can find an example of this from the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il: a sole successor to the great leader General Kim Il-song. Defining endless loyalty to the great leader as a basic trait of the Kimilsongists -- true revolutionaries -- the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has helped conduct indoctrination on loyalty. By setting an example, he has guided the people to show loyalty to the great leader. Guiding the people to show loyalty to the leader is the most important question in inheriting and completing the leader's revolutionary cause. By brilliantly resolving this question, the successor plays a decisive role in inheriting the leader's revolutionary cause.

[First speaker] You have referred to a very important question. What other questions do you have with regard to the decisive role of the successor to the leader?

[Second speaker] By victoriously leading the revolution and construction in accordance with the leader's plan and intent, the successor to the leader plays a decisive role in inheriting the leader's revolutionary cause. Victoriously advancing the revolution and construction in accordance with the leader's plan and intent is a basic question in the struggle to inherit and complete the revolutionary cause. This is because the course of materializing the leader's plan and intent is the course of brilliantly inheriting the leader's revolutionary cause. Thus, the important question of completing the leader's revolutionary cause is solved by the role of the successor to the leader. In this respect, we can cite several tasks. One of these tasks includes the work of the successors to the leader's revolutionary idea. As you know, the revolutionary ideology of Marx was standardized into Marxism by his successor, Engels. Lenin's revolutionary ideology was standardized into Leninism by his successor, Stalin. The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has standardized the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea into Kimilsongism and declared it to the world.

By scientifically standardizing and declaring the leader's revolutionary idea, the successor to the leader lays an ideological and theoretical foundation to victoriously advance and complete the revolutionary cause of the working class.

[First speaker] The successor to the leader not only standardizes and declares the leader's revolutionary ideology to victoriously advance and complete the revolution and construction in accordance with the leader's plan and intent but also wisely leads the struggle for its realization. I think this is also an important question.

[Second speaker] That is right. The successor to the leader not only standardizes and declares the leader's revolutionary ideology but also sets forth and presents a struggle program, correct line and correct struggle slogan to carry out this revolutionary ideology at every stage of the development of the revolution, thus victoriously advancing the revolution and construction. We can discern this question by looking at today's reality in the North. In the North, the immortal *chuche* idea created by Gen Kim Il-song is brilliantly blooming in all sectors of the revolution and construction. This is attributed to the fact that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the sole successor to the great leader, has set forth and presented a program to infuse society with the great leader's revolutionary idea, the *chuche* idea, and has wisely led the struggle to achieve this program.

Thus, the question of advancing the revolution and construction in accordance with the leader's ideology and intent is a basic question in inheriting and completing the revolutionary cause pioneered by the leader. The successor to the leader plays a decisive role in inheriting the revolutionary cause by wisely resolving this question.

[First speaker] When we cite the decisive role of the successor to the leader, I think we should also refer to the question of strengthening and developing the party into the leader's party.

[Second speaker] Yes, you have pointed out a very important question. The successor to the leader plays a decisive role in completing the leader's revolutionary cause generation after generation by strengthening and developing the party of the working class founded and led by the leader into the leader's party.

As you know, the party of the working class is the political weapon to carry out the leader's revolutionary ideology. It is also the headquarters of the revolution. Only by the leading role of the party can the leader's ideology be safeguarded as the sole guiding ideology of the revolution. The struggle to embody the leader's ideology and leadership can be victoriously advanced. The question of strengthening and developing such a party into the leader's party forever can be brilliantly solved precisely by the role of the successor to the leader.

[First speaker] What tasks should be solved to strengthen and develop the party into the leader's party?

[Second speaker] Many tasks should be solved. The successor to the leader solves problems to infuse the party with the leader's revolutionary ideology and to establish the leader's ideological system in the party so the party can be strengthened and developed into the leader's party.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has set forth policies to reform the party with Kimilsongism and to establish the leader's ideological system in the party and organized and mobilized the party in achieving these policies. Thus, he has strengthened and developed the party into the invincible party of Kimilsongism. All of this eloquently proves what we have discussed.

Thus, the important problems arising in completing the leader's revolutionary cause generation after generation are brilliantly solved by the successor to the leader. Proceeding from this, the successor to the leader plays a decisive role in inheriting and completing the revolutionary cause pioneered by the leader.

[First speaker] Thank you.

VRPR SCORES PLAN FOR SIMULTANEOUS UN ENTRY

SK200122 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Before leaving to assume his new post, Kim Kyong-won, new South Korean ambassador to the United Nations, held a press conference on the afternoon of 18 January and said that North Korea's refusal of a simultaneous North-South entry into the United Nations is an act to perpetuate the division of the North and South. He also babbled that he will work for a diplomatic atmosphere to expedite UN entry. Now we will hear Madame Yun's comments on this.

[Begin recording] Charging that North Korea's refusal to go along with simultaneous North-South entry into the United Nations is an act to perpetuate the division of the North and South, Kim Kyong-won, South Korean ambassador to the United Nations, babbled that he will make efforts to create a diplomatic atmosphere to expedite UN entry. This shows that the Chon Tu-hwan ring's maneuvers to perpetuate national division have become brazen.

The proposal for simultaneous entry into the United Nations is a product of the aggressive U.S. policy against the Korean Peninsula and one fabricated by policy makers in the U.S. State Department to perpetuate division on the Korean Peninsula. To dominate South Korea, the United States has made a two Koreas policy its basic strategy toward the Korean Peninsula. To justify this, the United States had advanced a proposal for simultaneous North-South UN entry. It conducted propaganda on the proposal by using former dictator Pak Chong-hui. However, this proposal -- an invention by the splittist -- was thrown into a wastebasket a long time ago, rejected by international society.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's talk about this issue evinces the heinous nature of the splittist, making a mockery of our people and global public opinion. The Chon Tu-hwan ring's act of charging North Korea with refusal of simultaneous North-South UN entry is an absurd act perpetuating the division of the North and South.

If the North and South simultaneously enter the United Nations, the division of the Korean Peninsula will become a fait accompli and a great obstacle will be placed on the road of the nation's reunification. This is the aim of the Chon Tu-hwan ring. Through this, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is attempting to achieve its wild desire for long-term power.

If the Chon Tu-hwan ring is truly interested in the future of the country and the people, it should not babble about simultaneous North-South UN entry but forge ahead with the plan to found a Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo which will make a breakthrough for the people. When the confederal state is established, we will join international bodies, including the United Nations, on behalf of our nation and show our dignity.

If the Chon Tu-hwan ring continues to seek the line of division and confrontation and to follow the course of betraying the nation, it will be denounced by our people and international society and will be destroyed. [end recording]

NODONG SINMUN ON ROLE OF CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS

SK131125 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2235 GMT 12 Jan 82

[NODONG SINMUN 13 January special article [nonsol]: "Working Class Class Consciousness Is Nucleus of Communist Ideology"]

[Excerpts] Our people are vigorously struggling to implement the militant tasks put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his report at the sixth party congress and his New Year's address for 1982. The current situation and our vast revolutionary duties demand the party members and working people firmly arm themselves with political ideas and display the communist revolutionary spirit and enthusiasm for battle.

To summon the party members and working people to devote themselves to the historic cause of modelling society on the chuche idea with a sense of mastery and political enthusiasm, it is mandatory to strengthen the work of arming them with a communist revolutionary ideology.

Ingraining in the people a high degree of class consciousness is very important in arming them with a communist ideology. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The principle of education on communism is education on class. Without the revolutionary ideology of the working class, communist ideology is inconceivable. Without education on class, education on communism is also inconceivable. The class consciousness of the working class is the nucleus of communist ideology. Therefore, only when the working people are firmly armed with the class consciousness of the working class can we make them true communists.

Communist ideology, which reflects the class position and basic interests of the working class, is essentially a revolutionary ideology of the working class. Socialist and communist society should be built according to the demands and interests of the working class. The course of building a socialist and communist society should be a course which remodels society in the interests of the working class, while eliminating all non-working class elements conflicting with communist ideology.

Communist ideology, which makes people believe in the triumph of the socialist and communist cause and strenuously struggle for its realization, can be guaranteed only when the people have a high degree of class consciousness. With the education work to enhance class consciousness strengthened under the wise leadership of our party, all party members and working people in our country are consolidating their socialist fatherland like a fortress and accelerating the revolution and socialist construction with political enthusiasm while vigilantly watching the enemy's schemes for aggression and war, which are becoming more blatant each day.

Only when the party members and working people have a firm class consciousness can they grasp the wily character of the imperialists and the class enemy in a timely manner and tenaciously safeguard the working class' interests: the fundamental interests of the revolution.

The revolutionary road is not smooth, and it has many arduous trials. The revolution always is accompanied by bitter class struggle against counterrevolutionary and reactionary forces which trample on the independence of the masses. The imperialists and class enemies are persistent in their attempt to destroy the socialist system from within and paralyze the people's revolutionary consciousness and class awakening. The aggressive nature of the imperialists will never change until they vanish. It becomes more wicked as they near their end. Under such conditions, to carry out the revolution without any illusion about imperialism, we must maintain a firm class position and viewpoint.

Our people are building socialism in the face of direct confrontation with the U.S. imperialists and are carrying out their revolutionary duties for the accomplishment of the historic cause of national reunification. While persistently clinging to maneuvers for two Koreas under U.S. protection, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is more wickedly maneuvering to provoke a war against us. While the U.S. imperialists and their stooge Chon Tu-hwan, the traitor, are waiting for a chance to pounce on us while honing the sword of aggression, party members and working people, if they heighten their revolutionary vigilance and are determined to struggle against the imperialists and class enemies, will consolidate the revolutionary forces and defend their socialist fatherland under any circumstances.

The key problem in heightening class consciousness among party members and the working people is to correctly lead them to understand the nature of the imperialists and exploiting classes. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: the most important thing in educating the soldiers and the working people on ideology in hating imperialism is to lead them to understand the aggressive nature of imperialism.

War and plunder are the inherent nature of imperialism. The imperialist methods of aggression can be changed. Its aggressive nature, however, will never change. Unless the capitalist system -- dominated by monopoly capital -- disappears, the aggressive nature of imperialism cannot be changed.

If we fail to grasp the deceptive slogans which the imperialists employ to cover up their aggressive designs and are deceived by them, illusions about imperialism can be created among the people. Serious consequences would result. National sovereignty would be threatened. All party members and working people, firmly maintaining a revolutionary stand that they will not make concessions to the imperialists and that they will confront and struggle against them, should defend and safeguard the interests of the revolution by grasping the crafty and wicked duplicity of the U.S. imperialists.

Also important in heightening class consciousness among the working people is to make them remember the barbarous acts committed by the U.S. and Japanese imperialists against our people and the bitter and unhappy past. The colonial servitude forced upon our people during the rule of the Japanese imperialists and the indescribable disasters which befell our people in the fatherland liberation war were the most tragic and harshest. No other people have ever experienced anything like them.

In South Korea, geographically linked to us, our brothers are deprived of their political freedom and rights as a result of reactionary rule by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. They are forced to suffer a subhuman living standard. Our party members and working people should never forget this and stage a ruthless struggle against the class enemies, cherishing hatred of the imperialists and the exploiting class.

Our people's class awakening and revolutionary consciousness are high. All party members and all the people are strongly united politically and ideologically and are determined to politically and ideologically defend the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party center with their lives. By implementing our party's policy to arm the working class with class consciousness, all party members and working people should prepare themselves as chuche-type communist revolutionaries, hastening the victory of socialism and the cause of national reunification.

NODONG SINMUN RAPS JAPAN'S ECONOMIC AID TO SOUTH

SK160443 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 16 (KCNA) -- Commenting on the talks between the Japanese authorities and the South Korean puppet clique about the "problem of economic cooperation" now going on in Seoul, NODONG SINMUN today in a signed commentary says:

The Japanese authorities' aid amounting to thousands of millions of dollars to the traitor Chon Tu-hwan will only whip up the war fever of the South Korean puppets and help them in the armament expansion and will inevitably heighten the tension in the Korean Peninsula and increase the danger of the northward invasion.

Japan must be aware that no matter in what name it gives loans to the South Korean puppets, it will become guns and tanks at any moment once it is included in the financial budget of the puppets, remarks the commentary.

It goes on: The huge "aid" of Japan to the South Korean puppets cannot be construed otherwise than an open expression of its hostile policy towards our republic and the entire Korean people. It is also a criminal act jeopardizing peace in Asia and detrimental to the national interests and sovereignty of the Japanese people. It is an aggressive policy required by the Far Eastern strategy of the United States to make Japan help the South Korean military fascist clique in the arms buildup.

In an attempt to dominate Asia by "strength" the U.S. imperialists try to seize Japan as their junior "ally" and step up its militarisation for overseas expansion and, at the same time, keep hold on South Korea as their colony and military base and beef up the armed forces of the puppet clique to use them as an executor in another war of aggression.

Noting that today Japan is being tightly shackled to the U.S. imperialists' war chariot and even a plan has been worked out to use Japan as a U.S. base and dispatch its "self-defence forces" to the front in case the U.S. imperialists unleash a war of aggression in Korea, the commentary goes on: We appeal to the Japanese people to heighten vigilance against the moves of the reactionary ruling circles to give huge "aid" of military nature to the puppet clique, increase the tension in the Korean Peninsula and create the danger of northward invasion.

Japan tries to realise its wild ambition for overseas expansion by availing itself of the Asian strategy of the U.S. imperialists, but it is a daydream and will only endanger Japan's peace and independence. Japan should maintain independence and stop following the U.S. policy of increasing the tension in the Korean Peninsula. It should stop encouraging the South Korean puppet clique's scheme for division and war, strive for creating a favourable circumstance for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, discontinue giving "security" assistance to the puppet clique and work for the development of good neighbour relations with our republic.

ANNIVERSARY OF DPRK-JAPAN TRADE BODY MARKED

SK161625 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 16 (KCNA) -- Papers here today print signed articles warmly greeting the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Korea-Japan Import and Export Corporation, a reliable enterprise of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon).

A NODONG SINMUN article extends fervent congratulations and warm compatriotic greetings to the staff members of the corporation and the compatriots in Japan who have performed great achievements for the country and the people through the strengthening and development of trade relations between Korea and Japan, upholding the chuche-based foreign trade policy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The article says: Above all, the corporation has conducted brisk trade activities, adhering to the independent foreign trade policy of our republic, and thus rendered great services to the socialist construction in the homeland.

Through the trade activities it has also heightened the external prestige of the DPRK and expanded among the Japanese people the ranks of supporters to and sympathizers with the cause of national reunification and greatly contributed to the development of friendly and cooperative relations with the Japanese people.

It has also made big achievements in the patriotic work of Chongnyon for defending the democratic national rights of compatriots in Japan, ensuring their business and vital rights in defiance of persecution and suppression by the reactionaries within and without.

All these successes and achievements made by the Korea-Japan Import and Export Corporation are unthinkable apart from the wise guidance and deep care of the great leader.

We are firmly convinced that the staff members of the corporation will expand trade between trade corporations of Korea and Japan, upholding the independent foreign trade policy of the DPRK, and serve better the socialist construction in the homeland, develop the friendly relations with the Japanese people and achieve shining success in the sacred cause of realizing the reunification of the country through the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Korea.

DAILY HITS CHON REMARKS ON DJP ANNIVERSARY

SK170919 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0858 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 17 (KCNA) -- Traitor Chon Tu-hwan showed up at the "celebration of the first anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Justice Party" [DJP] and made an "address" lavishing praises on the "exploits of the party." This comes under fire in a NODONG SINMUN commentary today titled "Crimes of a Terrorist Party."

The author of the commentary says: The Democratic Justice Party is a private political party Chon Tu-hwan composed of gangsters employed at the "National Security Planning Agency" and the puppet Army Security Command, the dens of special agents, and an offspring of truculent military dictatorship which sprouted like a poisonous mushroom by holding down the opposition political forces with the bayonet in a turmoil under the sway of terrorism.

No sooner had it been knocked into shape than it begged for the presence of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces for an indefinite period and entreated its master, above all, for a greater supply of equipment and material support for the reinforcement of the armed forces and expansion of the repressive networks. It has been steeped in fostering division, crying for the "expansion of the party strength" and "training of special operatives" for North-South confrontation and spreading the "argument for unification in the 2000's" and in consolidating the foothold of military dictatorship a ter binding the people hand and foot through the fabrication of evil laws.

Willfully ignoring all this, traitor Chon Tu-hwan advertised non-existent "exploits," waxing quite eloquent about "democracy," "justice," "welfare," and what not? This is an act of one utterly lost to shame.

Over the last one year, Chon Tu-hwan and the Democratic Justice Party, his marionette, have suppressed and exploited the people and kicked up a row of anti-communism and war internally and rendered the situation strained and incited national split, selling the country and the nation in league with outside forces, externally, thus only bringing disasters and sufferings to the South Korean people.

He went to great pains to conceal his crimes by reversing black and white and claimed that the Democratic Justice Party, as "the leading party," "should go ahead with reforms on a broader and deeper scale in close cooperation with the government," revealing his intention to draw this group into the puppet government to be used as a tool of fascism and anti-communism, treachery and division.

The Chon Tu-hwan group must not play jugglery, but step down, apologizing for its crimes to the people.

ECONOMIC PROTOCOL WITH ROMANIA SIGNED 16 JAN

SK200438 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2215 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 20 (KCNA) -- A 1982 protocol on commodity delivery and payments between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Romanian Socialist Republic was signed in Bucharest on January 16, according to a report.

It was signed by head of the government trade delegation of our country Yi Se-ung and head of the Romanian Government trade delegation Ion Stoian, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

Present at the signing ceremony were Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the Government of Romania and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs, the members of the government trade delegations of the two countries and DPRK Ambassador to Romania Sin In-ha.

ROK-JAPAN LOAN ISSUE TO BE RESOLVED BY JUNE

SK200118 Seoul YONHAP in English 0101 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 20 (YONHAP) -- Japan and South Korea have agreed in principle to clinch their negotiations on the latter's standing request for Japanese Government loans, by holding Seoul-Tokyo foreign ministers' and summit meetings during the first half of the year, the CHOSUN ILBO, a mass-circulation Korean language daily published here, reported Wednesday.

In a story attributed to an unidentified Foreign Ministry source, the daily also said that preparations were under way for the second round of preparatory talks (in Tokyo) to arrange a meeting in March between Korean Foreign Minister No Sin-yong and his Japanese counterpart Yoshio Sakurauchi.

There were no comments from the Foreign Ministry, but there is widespread speculation that the two governments plan to resolve the issue by June (?30).

Officials from both sides met in Seoul last week for the first round of preparatory talks for the foreign ministers' meeting, which is to deal with South Korea's request for six billion U.S. dollars in concessional loans from Tokyo. Negotiations on the request had been stalled since last September, when a bilateral ministerial meeting in Seoul hit a snag because of divergence between two sides over the size and nature of the Seoul-requested loans.

CHON 'HIMSELF' CONCEIVED JAPANESE LOAN FIGURE

SK200830 Seoul YONHAP in English 0752 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 20 (YONHAP) -- Foreign Minister No Sin-Yong said Wednesday that South Korea envisages a system of coexistence with Japan such as the one that exists among the nations of the European Community.

In an address on the opening day of an annual conference here of Korean ambassadors, No disclosed that President Chon Tu-hwan himself conceived the idea of requesting government and commercial loans totaling 10 billion U.S. dollars from Japan, and that his ministry, acting on the president's initiative, plans to clinch the ongoing negotiations on the issue, and introduce a new dimension into Korean-Japanese relations.

No called on ambassadors posted in Western Europe to exert all-out efforts to stem the infiltration of communist North Korea into those nations under socialist leadership.

The foreign minister said that South Korea will strengthen bilateral cooperative relations with nonaligned nations with a view to discouraging a possible North Korean attempt to exploit the nonaligned summit conference in Baghdad in September as a forum of invectives directed at South Korea.

ROK, JAPAN DISCUSS CONTINENTAL SHELF EXPLORATION

SK190329 Seoul YONHAP in English 0316 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 19 (YONHAP) -- Korea and Japan held the fourth annual meeting of the Joint Continental Shelf Development Council in Seoul Tuesday to discuss the smooth implementation of the 1974 bilateral agreement on the joint development of the continental shelf lying between them.

Government sources said that major items in the agenda of the two-day session included the successful implementation of bilateral continental shelf development projects, the prevention of sea contamination and maritime accidents in development areas and the establishment of communications channels between the two countries via development areas.

The Korean delegation will request that joint development projects be implemented throughout the year, irrespective of fishing seasons, and that the number of sub-mining zones along the joint development areas be reduced, from the current nine, to three or four.

The two countries earlier reached a tentative agreement to suspend fishing operations in the fifth and seventh mining zones during fishing seasons from January through April.

Discussions will also center on the establishment of a standing consultative body, in connection with jurisdiction over possible crimes in the joint development areas, the sources said.

The 30-man Korean delegation is led jointly by Chang Man-sun, deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry's Bureau of International Organizations and Treaty Affairs, and Yun Su-kil, oil coordinator of the Energy-Resources Ministry; while the 23-member Japanese delegation is headed by Hiroaki Fujii, councillor at the Japanese Foreign Ministry's Asian Bureau, and Takashi Nonouchi, director of the Oil Bureau of the Resources-Energy Ministry.

EMERGENCY NUCLEAR POWER HOTLINE ESTABLISHED

SK170025 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Jan 82 p 8

[Text] Korea and the United States yesterday agreed to establish an emergency communication channel to prevent possible outbreak of a significant nuclear power incident or accident in Korea.

The agreement was made at the fifth meeting of the Korea-U.S. Joint Standing Committee for Nuclear and Other Energy Technology which ended yesterday after winding up a four-day session.

Korea and the United States established a master plan to cope with possible nuclear accidents in Korea, especially if it should involve a U.S.-supplied nuclear powerplant, in accordance with the arrangement between the two governments concluded on Nov. 10 last year, officials said.

Under a detailed plan for cooperation, they said, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) will render assistance such as giving technical advice and dispatching experts to Korea at the request of the Korean Science and Technology Ministry. Joint incident response exercises will be conducted under the master plan, officials said.

Korea also agreed to conduct nine research projects for safe and efficient reactor operation in collaboration with the United States, they said.

The nine projects include heavy section steel technology, analytical model development, probabilistic studies, man-machine interface studies, radiation, health and environment studies and seismic studies, officials explained.

On the reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel, officials said, the U.S. delegations agreed to offer relevant technology and invite trainees to the country. Under the agreement, they said, a total of 109 Korean trainees will be sent to the U.S. NRC for the study of advanced technology of nuclear safety control during the coming five years. All expenses will be paid by the U.S. Government, they said.

ROK SEEKS FRENCH SUPPORT ON UNIFICATION ISSUE

SK190118 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] Foreign Minister No Sin-yong has sought the continued support of the French Socialist Government for the Seoul-initiated peaceful unification formula based on the increased economic cooperation and the traditionally existing amity between Seoul and Paris.

The government's call was renewed when he discussed with Socialist Senator Philippe Machefer a wide range of matters, including the Korean question in his capitol office yesterday morning. Sen. Machefer, who had already visited Pyongyang last month, arrived in Seoul Sunday as a special envoy of the French Government. In a meeting with Sen. Machefer which lasted for one and a half hours, Minister No briefed him on the basic direction of the nation's peaceful unification policies, characterized by the twin overtures made by President Chon Tu-hwan for direct talks between the top leaders of Seoul and Pyongyang.

The French envoy was also briefed on the Seoul government's overtures for the simultaneous entry of Seoul and Pyongyang into the United Nations.

Minister No was quoted as saying that North Korea's unification scheme was still far from that pursued by the Seoul government, according to sources present at the talks. No was said to have reminded him that North Korea was still intent upon increasing its military buildup, pointing out that it already had submarines for attack use, the sources revealed. Minister No went on that North Korea was doubling its diplomatic propaganda activities against the Republic of Korea in the international community including the nonaligned bloc.

Prior to his meeting with Minister No, Sen. Machefer talked with Acting Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun on a wide range of matters concerning Seoul-Paris relations, especially in the economic field. Acting Premier Yu was learned to have expressed his desire for a Seoul visit by French Premier Pierre Mauroy. He met with National Assembly Speaker Rep. Chung Nae-hyuk at the latter's assembly office in the afternoon to discuss the promotion of relations between the two countries.

VIOLENCE BY REPATRIATED NORTH KOREANS REPORTED

SK200755 Seoul SINMUN in Korean 20 Jan 82 p 1

[Report of Seoul SINMUN Tokyo correspondent Pak Hwa-chin]

[Text] Quoting a Chongnyon-affiliated compatriot who visited North Korea in late 1981 and returned early this year, the TONGIL ILBO, a paper published by Korean residents in Japan, reported on 20 January about shocking incidents of murder and attempted murder of high-ranking North Korean officials in Pyongyang and Nampo by compatriots who, having been repatriated to the North, are unable to endure the contempt and repression of the North Korean authorities. They have thus waged a desperate resistance struggle.

Concerning the case in Nampo city, several repatriated compatriots, unable to bear the contempt and discrimination of North Korean authorities, beat to death the secretary of the municipal party in October last year.

In Pyongyang early last November repatriated compatriots riding their motorbikes attempted a death-defying crash into a black car with unnumbered plates carrying individuals in positions of power. Similar cases have occurred one after another. However, their attempts have ended in failure.

The paper noted that those involved in the incidents were all arrested and their whereabouts are unknown. Their families were taken to investigation authorities and cruelly punished.

The paper said that such incidents were disclosed by a Chongnyon-affiliated Korean resident who visited North Korea late last year to meet his family residing in Nampo and heard about the truth of the incidents from a high-ranking North Korean official who revealed them on the promise that he hold his tongue.

The paper also reported that in the wake of such incidents, the North Korean authorities have branded all repatriated compatriots in Nampo as dangerous elements and removed some of them to secluded places in the mountains after investigating them ideologically.

PRC REJECTION OF SRV CEASE-FIRE PROPOSAL SCORED

BK201003 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1434 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 18 Jan (SPK) -- The Chinese authorities confirmed their warmongering policy by giving a negative response to the Vietnamese proposal to cease border hostilities for 10 days on the occasion of the Lunar New Year -- the traditional festival of the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples.

This is the third time that the Beijing authorities have rejected this good-will proposal made every year by the Vietnamese party on the occasion of Tet. They have also rejected other Vietnamese proposals aimed at renewing negotiations between the two countries to solve unsettled problems. This attitude is as negative as Beijing's attitude concerning proposals of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos for the signing of bilateral treaties of peaceful coexistence. It is part of China's policy to put permanent pressure on the Indochinese countries and to create tension in the relations between these countries and the ASEAN countries in order to facilitate their hegemony in the region.

One recalls that after defeat in a war waged by their Pol Pot-Ieng Sary lackeys against the southwestern border of the SRV in 1979, the Chinese leaders engaged themselves directly in a war of aggression and barbarous destruction against northern provinces of the SRV. Since their shameful defeat, they have pursued a hostile policy against this country and Chinese troops continue to occupy certain Vietnamese localities and undertake daily armed provocations along the border of the two countries.

According to the communique of the Vietnamese commission for inquiry on crimes of aggression of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, during the last quarter of 1981 China increased its manpower and the firepower of its units along the Vietnamese border. Its armed vessels entered Vietnamese territorial waters more than 1,700 times and its planes overflow the border zone 1,300 times. At the same time, it sent hundreds of spies into Vietnamese territory. The Vietnamese people, who suffered from tough trials for 38 years after independence in order to expel the French colonialists and, in turn, the U.S. imperialists, are peace- and justice-loving people. Their proposals to China are reasonable and marked with good will. They benefit from approbation of progressive opinion in the world.

The Kampuchean people support this Vietnamese initiative without reserve. During a meeting that he granted to the Vietnamese ambassador to Kampuchea on the 15th, the vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the PRK supported the good will proposal of the SRV and energetically condemned China for pursuing its hostile policy toward Vietnam.

The Kampuchean people will never forget crimes committed by Beijing's lackeys -- Pol Pot-Ieng Sary and company -- in the country after usurping the revolutionary gains of the 17 April 1975 victory -- fruits of the Indochinese militant solidarity. They are vigilant against the maneuvers of the Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists in their attempt to restore the genocidal Pol Pot regime. They join together with the Vietnamese and Lao peoples to upset the hegemonist plan of the Chinese reactionaries.

THAI TERRITORIAL VIOLATIONS TO 14 JAN REPORTED

BK191452 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1445 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 18 Jan (SPK) -- According to military sources, during the week ending 14 January Thai aircraft overflew Kampuchean territory 5 times and heavy artillery barrages fired from Thailand hit 88 times, including 17 times to provide cover fire for Pol Pot infiltrations. On 7 January Thai 105-mm cannons pounded the vicinity of Kampuchea's Yor Island.

Koh Kong-Pursat: Two Thai L-19's overflew Hills 336 and 322 and Smat Deng. This region came under barrages of Thai-based 105-mm artillery pieces 31 times. On 7 January some 500 shells of 120- and 82-mm mortars and recoilless rifles landed in the Smat Deng area.

Battambang: Thai reconnaissance planes made several flights over Yeang Dangkum and Phnum Malai. The region was pounded 30 times by 105-mm cannons, 120- and 82 mm mortars and H-12 rockets, with the targets pinpointed by reconnaissance planes. On 6 January several Thai-based 105-mm cannon barrages were reported southwest of Romiet and southeast of Poipet. On 7 January some 400 102-mm mortar shells landed west and southwest of Pailin.

Siem Reap-Preah Vihear: The region came under the fire of Thai recoilless cannons and 120- and 82-mm mortars 27 times.

Thailand's armed boats and ships intruded into Kampuchea's territorial waters 302 times in the vicinity of Koh Kong and Koh Tang.

CHEA SIM RECEIVES OUTSTANDING YOUNG PIONEERS

BK190706 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] At the office of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD], on the afternoon of 16 January, Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the KUFNCD and of the PRK National Assembly, granted an audience to two Young Pioneers from Pursat Province who scored outstanding feats in crushing the enemy in order to ask them about their activities and victories in contributing to our national defense tasks.

On that occasion, Comrade Chea Sim commended the two heroic nephews, who have high revolutionary consciousness and whose outstanding achievements have contributed to our national defense efforts. The comrade also spoke on our revolutionary victories scored during the past 3 years. The comrade stressed: Although we have achieved victories in all fields, the Beijing expansionists, U.S. imperialists and other international reactionary forces, together with the traitorous and reactionary Khmers, who are their unbridled running dogs, have persistently and insanelly carried on their activities and maneuvers to sabotage and undermine our national unity, and in particular the international solidarity between the fraternal countries of Kampuchea and Vietnam, so that they can easily subvert the Kampuchean revolution and return to oppress and massacre the Kampuchean people.

In a joyous atmosphere, Comrade Chea Sim exhorted the two Young Pioneers to carry on the party's noble tasks so as to achieve greater victories for the independence, peace, freedom and happiness of our nation and people. In addition to this significant advice from Comrade Chea Sim, the two Young Pioneers also received gifts, consisting of clothing, shoes and milk, as a reward.

YOS POR VISITS PREY VENG PROVINCE 14-17 JAN

BK200816 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] On 14 January a delegation of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] National Council led by Comrade Yos Por, secretary general of the KUFNCD, paid a visit to Prey Veng Province to celebrate the 7 January National Independence Day.

At all localities in each district visited, the delegation met and had cordial conversations permeated with a spirit of revolutionary fraternity with cadres, personnel, Buddhist monks and inhabitants.

After successfully concluding its visit, the delegation returned safely to Phnom Penh at 1900 on 17 January.

7TH REGION STUDIES KOMPONG THOM 'MODEL'

BK110932 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Under the correct and wise leadership of the KPRP, since the liberation of 7 January 1979 Baray District, Kompong Thom Province, has developed in all fields, particularly in the field of defense.

Adhering firmly to the spirit of perseverance and undauntedness in labor, our people in Baray District united closely with the state authorities of all levels and jointly built strategic fences that have enabled them to firmly defend their district, communes and villages. Our people are determined not to allow the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan bandits to loot their property. This heroic model of our people in Baray District was highly praised by the delegation of the 7th Region, including representatives of the armed forces and people from Kompong Cham, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Kratie, Stung Treng and Kompong Thom Provinces, which visited Baray District on 5 January 1982. The visit was aimed at studying and drawing experiences on defense systems from people in Baray District.

During their stay in Baray District, members of the delegation visited the strategic fences around villages and communes. They drew experiences from the people in this district, appraised the spirit of active and persistent struggle of the people in Baray District and pledged to publicize and implement this model upon return to their respective localities. During the visit, the delegation also attended a grand meeting organized by the district authorities and 5,000 inhabitants to mark the third anniversary of Independence Day.

The visit to study and draw experiences from the heroic model of the people in Baray District ended successfully after members of the delegation of the 7th Region visited an ancient temple, the Singhanagara Pagoda, and a model literacy school in Pongro commune.

VODK NOTES SRV RAILROAD TRACK SECTION DESTROYED

BK080938 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 CMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] In December our comrades in arms on the Koh Kong-Kompong Som battlefield killed 621 Vietnamese aggressor troops and wounded 488 others, for a total of 1,109 enemy casualties. Among those killed were five company commanders of lieutenant rank.

They destroyed 4 pistols, 2 DK-75's, a 12.7-mm machinegun, 4 M-79's, 70 AK's, 2 C-25 radio sets, 7 trucks, 2 motorboats, a buzzsaw, 11 military barracks, 6 trenches, 500 meters of railroad track from an area east of Veal Renh railway station to Kompong Smach bridge and a 10-meter bridge on Route 3. Our comrades in arms also seized a quantity of materiel and 700 meters of telephone cable. Our comrades in arms crushed and liberated a company-sized independent position of the Vietnamese enemy and routed a platoon-sized Vietnamese intervention unit, a company-sized transport unit, a truck convoy and two boat convoys.

In the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made 250,000 new punji stakes, planted 125,000 new punji spikes and dug 70 punji pitfalls.

Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people on the Koh Kong-Kompong Som battlefield!

VODK REPORTS NOVEMBER DEGA-FULRO ATTACKS

Kontum Battlefield

BK061036 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] Here is a report on the Dega-FULRO guerrilla attacks on the Kontum battlefield:

On 2 and 6 November the Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese soldiers on the route from (Ta Lon) hamlet to (Gangien) and between (Ea) and (Ea Koy) streams north of Kontum, killing 3, wounding 4 and seizing 2 AK's, 70 rounds of AK ammunition and 4 rucksacks.

On 11 and 17 November the Vietnamese fell into punji pitfalls between (Tok Sut) and (Hak Hon) hamlets west of Route 14, and Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked them on the route from (Tak Te) to (Gar Trang) hamlets, killing three and wounding four. On 24 November they attacked the Vietnamese on the (Ea) stream road, killing 1, wounding 2 and seizing an AK, an AK-54, 40 AK rounds and 3 rucksacks.

In sum, on the Kontum battlefield the Dega-FULRO guerrillas killed or wounded 16 Le Duan Vietnamese soldiers and seized 3 AK's, an AK-54 and some ammunition and materiel.

Ban Me Thuot Battlefield

BK061043 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Here is a report on the Dega-FULRO guerrilla attacks on the Ban Me Thuot battlefield:

On 1, 3 and 4 November the Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese troops at the coconut grove west of Route 14. The Vietnamese stepped on punji stakes west of (Buon Don) hamlet and the guerrillas ambushed trucks on the route from Ban Me Thuot. A truck was destroyed, 4 enemy soldiers were killed, 7 others were wounded and an M-79, 4 AK's, 150 M-79 rockets, 180 rounds of AK ammunition and 12 rucksacks were seized.

On 7, 10 and 12 November the Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese soldiers on the route from (Buon Don) hamlet to (Buon Ti) hamlet, attacked them west of (Buon Gai) and west of (Buon Me Thuot) hamlets and ambushed them on the route from (Buon Piyong) hamlet to Route 21, killing 3, wounding 3 and seizing an AK, an AR-15, an AK-54, 60 rounds of AK ammunition, 30 rounds of AR-15 ammunition and 2 handgrenades.

On 15, 17 and 20 November they attacked the Vietnamese at the abandoned (O Nguol) hamlet north of (Buon Me Thuot) hamlet. The Vietnamese hit booby traps north of (Yang) Mountain and the guerrillas ambushed them on the route from (Buon Treal) to (Buon Neang) hamlets. Three Vietnamese soldiers were killed, 6 others were wounded and 3 AK's, 120 rounds of AK ammunition and 4 handgrenades were seized. On 21 and 23 November the Vietnamese ran into a mine trap north of (Nuon Cheal) Mountain and the Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked them on the route from (Sok Ha) to (Chuk Lau) hamlets. Two enemy soldiers were killed and four others were wounded.

In sum, on the Ban Me Thuot battlefield the Dega-FULRO guerrillas killed or wounded 32 Le Duan Vietnamese soldiers, destroyed a truck and seized an M-79, 8 AK's, an AK-54, an AR-15 and some ammunition and materiel.

Ban Me Thuot, Phan Rang

BK080827 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Here is a report on the Dega-FULRO guerrillas' battle activities:

The Ban Me Thuot battlefield:

On 22 November the Dega-FULRO guerrillas ambushed the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy on the road from (Ho Pu Krek) to (Ho Pu Trang), killing an enemy and wounding another. The guerrillas seized an AK and 60 rounds of ammunition. On 27 November the Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy west of (Sieng) village, killing an enemy and wounding another. They seized an AK and 60 rounds of ammunition. On 30 November the guerrillas ambushed the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy on the road from (Kac Ha Ri) to (Quang), killing an enemy and wounding another. They seized an AK and 60 rounds of ammunition.

The Phan Rang battlefield:

On 7 November the Dega-FULRO guerrillas ambused the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy on the road from (Lang Chenh) village, killing two of the enemy and wounding another. They seized an AK and 30 rounds of ammunition. On 15 November the Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy along (O Iea Lan Son) south of (Ta Ni), killing an enemy and wounding another. They seized an AK-54 and four rounds of ammunition. On 25 November the guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy south of (Ta Ni) village, killing four of the enemy.

In sum, on the Ban Me Thuot and Phan Rang battlefields the Dega-FULRO guerrillas inflicted 15 casualties on the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy. They seized 4 AK's, an AK-54 [as heard], 200 rounds of AK ammunition and 4 rounds of AK-54 ammunition.

Dac Lac Battlefield

BK080941 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Here is a report on the Dega-FULRO guerrilla attacks on the Dac Lac battlefield:

On 3 and 5 November the Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese troops east of Dac Lac and near (Lac Hor Pong) hamlet, killing 2 enemy troops, wounding 2 others and seizing 2 AK's and 60 rounds. On 7 and 10 November they attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese troops east of (O Tang Mong) and on the road leading from (Buon Vinh) to (Giang Rong) hamlet, killing 2 enemy troops, wounding 6 others and seizing 2 AK's and 70 rounds. On 15 and 16 November they attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese troops south of the (Me Rey) and along (Ae Mi) stream, killing 2 enemy troops, wounding 3 others and seizing an AK, an AR-15, 30 AK rounds and 40 AR-15 rounds. On 23, 27 and 30 November they attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese troops near (Buon Ti Do) hamlet east of Route 14 and at an area east of (Lak Hor Pong) hamlet, killing four enemy troops and wounding five others. The enemy troops hit punji spikes west of (Lac Ba), suffering one killed. The Dega-FULRO guerrillas also destroyed a warehouse and seized 2 AR-15's 100 AR-15 rounds, an AK-54 and 20 rounds.

In summary, on the Dac Lac battlefield the Dega-FULRO guerrillas put 28 Le Duan Vietnamese troops out of action, destroyed a warehouse and seized 5 AK's, 3 AR-15's, an AK-54 and a quantity of ammunition.

Pleiku Battlefield

BK080808 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Here is a report on the Dega-FULRO guerrillas' battle activities on the Pleiku battlefield:

On 4, 5 and 7 November the Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy at (O Lek Yong), east of Pleiku, and on the road from (Plei Me) to (Plei Mi), killing four of the enemy and wounding six others. The enemy stepped on spikes 8 km east of the Kampuchean border, wounding one. The guerrillas seized 3 AK's, 160 rounds of ammunition and a quantity of medicine. On 13 and 16 November the Dega-FULRO guerrillas ambushed a Vietnamese jeep on Route 14 between (Mi Thet) and (Plei Kli) villages. They attacked the enemy at (Ro Pet), Chev Rev, killing five of the enemy and wounding two others. They destroyed a jeep and seized 4 AK's, 200 rounds of ammunition and 2 C-25 radios. On 20, 23 and 24 November the guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy near (Ta Pe Tiek) village, at a place between (An Khe) and (Plei Kli) villages and west of (Buon Trang) village, killing five of the enemy and wounding five others. They seized 2 AK's, 2 AR-15's and 60 rounds of AK ammunition. On 25, 26 and 30 November the Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy at (Plei Ta Nang) village east of Route 14. The enemy stepped on spikes at (Mit Rang) village. The guerrillas ambushed the Vietnamese north of (Plei M'rang). Three of the enemy were killed and two others were wounded. The guerrillas seized 3 AK's, 200 rounds of AK ammunition and 2 handgrenades.

In sum, on the Pleiku battlefield the Dega-FULRO guerrillas inflicted 33 casualties on the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy. They destroyed a jeep and seized 12 AK's, 2 AR-15's, 2 C-25 radios and a quantity of ammunition and materiel.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO PRAGUE, MOSCOW -- Phnom Penh, 15 Jan (SPK) -- On Thursday, 14 January, a Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] delegation led by its deputy general secretary, Min Khin, left Phnom Penh to attend a conference on reduction of the arms race in Prague and the Sixth Asian Buddhist Congress for Peace in Moscow. It was seen off at Pochentong Airport by Phlek Piroun, general secretary of the National Assembly and chairman of the Kampuchean Red Cross, and other front personalities. The presence of Aleksandr Bursov, first secretary of the Soviet Embassy, was noted. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1428 GMT 15 Jan 82 BK]

CELEBRATIONS IN FRANCE -- Phnom Penh, 14 Jan (SPK) -- On the occasion of the Kampuchean National Day [7 January], the Association for Assistance to Kampuchea presided over by Prof Keng Van Sak organized receptions and movie shows in Paris. Attending these ceremonies were Ouk Chea, deputy director of the Conservation of Monuments and Museums, and Pech Tum Kravel, deputy director of the Theater Service of the Kampuchean Ministry of Information, Press and Culture, who arrived recently in France at the invitation of the French Television F.R. 3 [as received]. The counselor of the Vietnamese Embassy, Nguyen Khai, and representatives of socialist countries' embassies, the Association of Vietnamese, the Union of Lao in France, as well as democratic and religious organizations, were present on these occasions. [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0416 GMT 14 Jan 82 BK]

EFFORTS IN INDUSTRY -- Phnom Penh, 11 Jan (SPK) -- Three years after liberation of the country, 57 firms and factories have resumed operations, among 71 other restored plants throughout the country. Mechanics plants have thus far produced 601,850 plowshares and a big quantity of agricultural tools, in addition to 131 beaters and 13 machines to process animal feed. Employees at tire factories made more than 17,600 tires and 22,250 inner tubes for bicycles. Paper factories responded to an important part of the students' needs: They provided them with more than 1 million copybooks and nearly 300 tons of paper for printing. Approximately 256,000 glasses, 44,160 of [as received] fiber cement and metal sheets were produced; 1 million of [as received] stoneware floor tiles were also made. The food industry provided 2,830 tons of flour up to the end of 1981. Handicrafts and home industry are developing. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1430 GMT 11 Jan 82 BK]

FURTHER MATERIALS ON GDR DELEGATION'S VISIT

Khamtai Siphandon Reception

BK190627 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] On the evening of 14 January Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy prime minister of national defense and commander in chief of the LPLA, held a reception at the National Defense Ministry Club in honor of Comrade Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of national defense, and his delegation.

Attending the reception were Comrade Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, member of the LPRP Central Committee Secretariat, interior minister and chief of the General Staff of the LPLA; Comrade Khamphai Boupha, acting foreign minister; Comrade Phao Phimphachan, deputy secretary of the Party Committee of Vientiane Municipality and chairman of the Administrative Committee of Vientiane Municipality; Dieter Doering, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos; Comrade Col (Le Minh Tuan), SRV military attache; and Comrade Col Stanislav Anisimov, USSR military attache in Laos.

At this reception, Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon and Comrade Gen Heinz Hoffmann made speeches. They pointed to the spirit of friendship and cordial militant solidarity between the peoples and armies of Laos and the GDR. The parties, governments, armies and peoples of the two countries have always safeguarded and nurtured the time-honored friendship and solidarity. The two sides resolutely pledged to safeguard their spirit of friendship and militant solidarity and to expand and develop their splendid relations. They invited the distinguished guests to toast the friendship between the party Central Committees and governments of the two countries, the friendship and militant solidarity between the two countries and the health of Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon, Comrade Gen Heinz Hoffmann and the distinguished guests. The banquet proceeded in a joyous atmosphere.

Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon then escorted Comrade Gen Heinz Hoffmann and his party and other guests to view a show performed by the LPLA art troupe.

Khamtai Siphandon Rally Speech

BK181625 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Speech by Gen Khamtai Siphandon, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, deputy prime minister, national defense minister and commander in chief of the LPLA, delivered at 15 January grand rally held in Vientiane to welcome the visiting top-level GDR military delegation -- recorded]

[Text] Respected Comrade Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense of the GDR; beloved comrade members of the top-level GDR military delegation; beloved comrades: On behalf of the Central Party Military Commission, the National Defense Ministry and the Armed Forces of the LPDR, we are very happy to welcome the GDR military delegation led by beloved and respected Comrade Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, in paying a visit to our LPDR. From the land of the great Marx and Engels, you, comrades, have brought with you the intimate friendship and affection of the heroic people and army of the GDR to our Lao army and people. [applause] We regard your visit as a positive display of the spirit of your proletarian solidarity toward and a great encouragement to the Lao army and people in the struggle to fulfill the tasks of defending our country and building socialism.

Beloved comrades, the National People's Army of the GDR, which is the sharp tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat of the GDR -- a member of the Warsaw Pact armed forces, has, since its founding, shouldered the historic role of safeguarding socialist Germany and the western outpost of the socialist family in the most critical area of the world.

For over a quarter of a century of national construction, and in the midst of a complex struggle, under the leadership of the SED led by Comrade Wilhelm Pieck in the past and Comrade Erich Honecker at present, the GDR National People's Army has developed continuously and matured. The GDR National People's Army has now become a model modern revolutionary army composed of all armed services, which are highly aware of the classes, are profoundly patriotic and possess a high sense of combat readiness.

Adhering strictly to the teaching of Lenin stating that a revolution is worthy only when it is safeguarded, the GDR National People's Army has studied tirelessly to gain more experiences and engaged endlessly in training, and has enhanced a sense of patriotism and socialism as well as proletarian internationalism. It has studied modern military science constantly and has come to know how to handle all weapons and mechanical equipment skillfully, thus managing to safeguard victoriously all revolutionary fruits and socialist construction in their own country, defending securely the sovereignty, territorial integrity and security foundations of the GDR, and smashing all dark schemes and sabotage acts of imperialism and fascism.

Fulfilling their internationalist obligations in close coordination with the armed forces of the great Soviet Union, as well as the armed forces of the Warsaw treaty member countries, the GDR National People's Army contributed to smashing all schemes of intervention of the international reactionary forces in attempts to topple the socialist regime in the CSSR. Currently, they are coordinating closely with the armed forces and peoples of other socialist countries in making preparations to thwart all schemes of the enemies aimed at sabotaging the revolutionary gains in the Polish People's Republic.

While carrying out their military duties resolutely, the GDR National People's Army has made significant contributions to the growth and strength of the GDR -- the native land of Marx, Engels and [words indistinct] a clear model for all countries struggling for national independence, freedom and a better life for their peoples. From the ruins of the war left behind by fascism, under the leadership of the SED, and with a great sense of studiousness, discipline and creativity, the GDR people and national army have overcome rapidly the aftermath of the war and have scored outstanding achievements in all spheres of socialist construction, thereby completely changing the face of the country and taking the GDR to the summit of civilization and progress, with modern industrial and agricultural foundations, progressive technical and scientific foundations and an increasingly happy and plentiful life enjoyed by the German people.

The 10th SED Congress held in April 1981 marked the beginning of a new period for building a highly developed socialist society in the GDR. It has launched an era for striving to create all fundamental, favorable conditions as a foundation for taking the GDR toward communism. [applause]

The important decisive factors contributing to all the glorious successes of the GDR people and national army in the struggle to defend and build their country are the correct and creative leadership of the SED as well as the patriotism and love of socialism of the GDR people and national army. The growth and development of the GDR and the GDR National People's Army are also linked closely to the all-round cooperation of the Soviet army and people as well as the armies and peoples of other fraternal countries in the socialist family. This solidarity and militant alliance, based on proletarian internationalism, constituted a firm foundation for guaranteeing the fulfillment of all national defense tasks and socialist construction in the GDR in the past, and continues as a firm foundation at present.

Beloved comrades, the LPLA, under the correct leadership of the LPRP headed by General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan, is fulfilling the tasks of defending the country and building socialism energetically, and is cooperating with the fraternal Vietnamese and Kampuchean armies and peoples in defending an outpost of the socialist family in Southeast Asia. All cadres and combatants in the LPLA are very proud of all the great achievements scored by the GDR people and national army.

All of your victories on the peace defense front as well as all successes in the economic and cultural fields and the world-reknown successes in international athletic events scored by GDR athletes have become a great encouragement to the Lao army and people because such achievements clearly display the effectiveness of socialism -- the path we have selected to follow and have endeavored to attain.

Throughout our protracted struggle for national liberation against the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists in the past, as well the present struggle to defend and build our country and to resist the Chinese great-nation expansionists and hegemonists who have colluded with the U.S. imperialists and reactionary forces, the Lao Army and people have always received effective support and assistance from the party, government, people and People's Army of the GDR. All acts of support by the GDR masses: your just and resolute support of our cause in the international arena; your material aid, including weapons, medical supplies and construction materials; and your technical assistance and support given our country in other fields in the spirit of proletarian internationalism have contributed greatly to the victories of our revolutionary struggle in the past as well as at present.

On the occasion of your visit to our country, we would like to take this opportunity to represent all cadres and combatants in the LPLA in expressing our sincere and profound gratitude to the party, government, people and national army of the GDR. [applause]

We pledge to do everything possible to consolidate and strengthen further the friendship relations and militant solidarity between the armies and peoples of our two countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. At the same time, we reiterate the resolute and total support of our party, government, army and people for your national construction and national defense and for all policies and initiatives of the GDR aimed at contributing to checking the danger of war, preserving peace in Europe and the world and ensuring all international conditions in favor of the tasks of building socialism and communism in the socialist family. [applause]

To strengthen further the militant solidarity between our two fraternal armies, and as a token for the first visit to our country by the top-level GDR military delegation led by respected and beloved Comrade Gen Heinz Hoffmann, we would like to present the victory banner of the LPLA to the GDR National People's Army. This banner is the symbol of victories and achievements of our revolutionary armed forces scored in the arduous days of resistance in the past prior to our complete victory at present. [applause]

May the militant solidarity, friendship relations and cooperation between the armies and peoples of our two countries last forever! May the GDR score yet greater, glorious victories in national construction and national defense! May the GDR National People's Army become stronger and attain all successes in carrying out its duties! May the visit to our country by the top-level GDR military delegation be crowned with glorious success! [applause]

Hoffmann Rally Speech

BK191615 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Speech by Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee Politburo and GDR national defense minister, delivered at 15 January Vientiane grand rally to welcome the top-level GDR military delegation -- recorded initial words in German, fading into translation]

[Text] Respected comrade national defense minister of the LPDR; beloved Lao combatants and friends: On behalf of our delegation, I would like to express our overwhelming thanks to you, comrades, for the warm welcome and accommodations you have given us since we set foot in the land of the LPDR.

The LPDR and our country are several thousand kilometers apart. Nevertheless, we have had a opportunity to meet with our sincere friends and gallant and determined combatants in Southeast Asia, which is an outpost of socialism in this part of the world. You, comrades, are carrying out your duties in defense of freedom, in the interest of the working people. This is similar to what our officers and men are doing by manning their positions in an important combat theater. The officers and men of the national army, people, workers, farmers, party members and members of the SED Central Committee headed by Comrade Erich Honecker have conveyed their warm salutations and greetings to all Lao comrades.

During the past several years the officers and men of the GDR National People's Army have closely followed the heroic struggle of the Lao people under the wise and clear-sighted leadership of the LPRP. You, comrades, have coordinated with the Vietnamese and Kampuchean people in driving out the colonialists and neocolonialists, have suppressed the internal reactionaries and have, at the same time, compelled the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists to cease their frenzied acts.

During the official friendship visit to the GDR by the Lao party-government delegation in May of 1977, Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, said: The Laos of today is different from the Laos of the past, which had neither influence nor prestige in the international arena and which was target for oppression and exploitation by the imperialists. However Laos has now become a country with influence and prestige in the international arena. Laos acts as an important representative in the struggle for peace and solidarity within the socialist camp.

Six years ago, the victory of the Lao people was clearly displayed. The Marxist-Leninist party of your country resolutely led the Lao people to total victory in the struggle for national liberation and democracy, and has further enhanced the fine tradition of the Lao people. Relying on the principles of Karl Marx, Engels and Lenin, and learning from the experiences of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the Lao party has transformed the backward and semi-feudalist Laos into a country building a socialist foundation by bypassing the stage of capitalist development. Your people have attained great successes in this transformation. The GDR laboring people would like to express their profound faith in and wholehearted support for the implementation of the First 5-Year National Plan. The officers and men of the GDR National People's Army hope to render special assistance to you in the struggle against the enemies of the Lao revolution.

Our official friendship visit to your country is aimed at consolidating and developing the solidarity and fraternal cooperation between the parties, governments, peoples and armies of the two countries. We regard this development as a significant issue, especially at a time when the imperialists -- with the U.S. imperialists as leaders -- are trying to create tension and confusion in the world. They have rapidly intensified the arms race. Because of this danger, it is necessary for our officers and men to cooperate with the Soviet army to defend peace and the socialist fruits of the laboring people in the GDR. It is the policy of the GDR as well as of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries who are members of the Warsaw treaty to strive to achieve the reduction of forces in Central Europe. We have scored great achievements in the implementation of a political policy of peaceful coexistence with other countries with different social systems and in attaining a reduction of forces to the lowest level. That is why we are able to preserve peace and to prevent a third world war from taking place. We have done everything within our power to solve all problems relating to our country in order to implement the resolution adopted at the 10th SED Congress, particularly those problems regarding our relations with the peoples in the countries struggling for independence, freedom and social and economic development, in accordance with our international policy.

Visit to Northern Region

BK190957 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] The top-level GDR military delegation led by Comrade Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense of the GDR, left Vientiane at noon on 15 January for a visit to the northern region. It was accompanied by Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon, member of the Political Bureau of the LPRP, deputy prime minister, minister of national defense and commander in chief of the LPLA.

On hand to greet the delegation at Luang Prabang airport were Comrade Brig Gen Khampha Phommisai, secretary of the regional party committee of the Northern Region Command; Comrade Col Bounthon Sitvilaphon, deputy secretary of the regional party committee; Comrade Maj Vanlai, member of the provincial military command; Comrade Vongphet Saikou, secretary of the party Committee of Luang Prabang Province and vice chairman of the administrative committee of the province; Mrs Bouakha, vice chairman of the Mobilizing Committee of the regional women's association; Mrs (Kham), vice chairman of the Mobilizing Committee of the provincial women's association; and a large number of cadres and combatants.

On the evening of the same day, Comrade Brig Gen Khampha Phommisai hosted a banquet to welcome the delegation. At the banquet, Comrade Brig Gen Khampha and Comrade Gen Heinz Hoffmann spoke. They stressed the fraternal relations and solidarity between the two countries and armies. They expressed the hope that these time-honored relations and solidarity would intensify and grow forever. The banquet proceeded in a warm and joyous atmosphere.

During its visit, at 0800 on 16 January, the delegation met and chatted cordially with officers and men of the regional command. On this occasion, the delegation presented various orders and medals to representatives of outstanding cadres and combatants and of some northern units for their achievements and victories in the cause of national liberation, and particularly in the cause of defending and building socialism in Laos during the past 6 years. The delegation affirmed the fraternal relations and solidarity between the two countries and armies. The delegation then visited the national museum and some ancient ruins in Luang Prabang town.

At 0730 on 16 January, the delegation safely returned to Vientiane. On hand to see the delegation off at the airport were Comrade Brig Gen Khampha Phommisai, Comrade Col Bounthon, some officers of the regional command, a large number of cadres and combatants and members of the party committee and the Administrative Committee of Luang Prabang Province.

GDR Envoy's Banquet

BK191012 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 19 Jan 82

[Text] On the evening of 16 January Comrade Dieter Doering, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, hosted a farewell banquet for the top-level military delegation of the GDR after its 3-day friendship visit to Laos.

Attending the banquet were Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, deputy prime minister, minister of national defense and commander in chief of the LPLA; Comrade Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, member of the party Central Committee, deputy secretary of the Central Party Military Commission, minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office, interior minister, and chief of the General Staff of the LPLA; Comrade Lt Gen Saman Viyaket, member of the party Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the army General Political Department; Comrade Maj Gen Somsak Saisongkham, alternate member of the party Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, deputy chief of the General Staff of the LPLA and chief of the General Staff Department and high-ranking and intermediate officers from the National Defense Ministry. Also attending the banquet were Comrade Col Anisimov, USSR military attache, and Comrade Col Le Xuan, SRV military attache.

On this occasion, Comrade Gen Heinz Hoffmann and Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon spoke. They hoped that the solidarity and relations between the two countries and armies will last forever. The banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternal solidarity.

Departure of Delegation

BK191330 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] On the morning of 17 January at 0900, the top-level military delegation of the GDR led by Comrade Gen Heinz Hoffmann returned to their country after ending a 3-day friendly visit to Laos. A joyous farewell ceremony was held in Wattai Airport.

On hand to see the delegation off at the airport were Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon, member of the Political Bureau of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy prime minister, minister of national defense and commander in chief of the LPLA; Comrade Lt Gen Saman Viyaket, member of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the army General Political Department; Comrade Maj Gen Somsak Saisongkham, alternate member of the party Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense and deputy chief of staff of the LPLA; departmental chiefs; and high-ranking and intermediate officers from various corps. Also present at the airport were Comrade Dieter Doering, GDR ambassador to Laos; the GDR military attache; Comrade Anisimov, USSR military attache; and Comrade Col Le Xuan, SRV military attache.

During its visit, on the afternoon of 16 January, the delegation bade farewell to Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and chairman of the Supreme People's Council. It visited the air force command, where it was received by Comrade Col Phao Bounnaphon, deputy commander in chief of the air force. The friendly visit helps to strengthen the solidarity between the two countries and armies.

KAYSONE ATTENDS OUDOMSAI PARTY CONGRESS

BK191315 Vientiane KPL in English 0928 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Vientiane, 19 Jan (KPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, on January 15 took part in the inauguration of the second party meeting for Oudomsai Province.

124 members of the provincial party members from eight districts in Oudomsai Province and party delegates from Phong Saly, Luang Namtha and Luang Prabang Provinces attended the conference.

Sompheng Keobounhuan, secretary of Oudomsai Party Committee, in his inaugural speech thanked General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan for the honour the latter had done to the meeting. This, the Oudomsai party secretary said, served as an important stimulating factor for the conference's successes. S. Keobounhuan went on to hail the heroic achievements of Oudomsai's people in the struggles against all undermining acts carried out by the Beijing hegemonists and expansionists.

In his address, General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan wholeheartedly and highly acknowledged the deeds of the people in their devotion for the national liberation and for the defense and construction of Oudomsai Province. Issues on economic, cultural and social development as well as the national defense were discussed by the general secretary. Outside the conference, the general secretary also had intimate conversations with delegates at the conference.

The conference, crowned with [success], was closed on January 18 after having elected its new party committee.

BORDER CLASH BETWEEN SRV, KHMER ROUGE CONTINUES

BK200520 Bangkok POST in English 20 Jan 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- Fighting at the Thai-Kampuchean border intensified last night with Khmer Rouge guerrillas encircling six battalions of Vietnamese-led Heng Samrin forces, raising fears that the besieged units might cross into Thailand if they were unable to break through the cordon. Thai border troops were put on full alert and more artillery pieces were moved up as fighting extended along almost the entire frontier southward of this township. Last night the sound of gunfire was clearly audible in this border town.

Thai military sources said a large number of Kampuchean civilians who are families of the guerrillas had already crossed the Thai border. The exact number was not known, as they are now hiding along the Promhod canal. More refugees were poised to flee across the natural frontier once fighting intensified. There are about 30,000 Khmer civilians living in the jungles and mountains opposite Thap Phrik.

Sources said the strength of the besieged units was estimated at more than 1,000 soldiers. The Khmer Rouge surrounded the Vietnamese-led force in the jungle about 12 kilometres from the Thai village of Thap Phrik 40 kilometres south of here. Fighting was fierce and Thai troops were concerned that the encircled Vietnamese forces might try to escape across the Thai border if they were unable to break through the Khmer Rouge siege.

Elsewhere, Thai military sources said Khmer Rouge guerrillas were engaged in fierce fighting with the Vietnamese at Ban Sakae Yo near Phnum Mak Hoeun, opposite Ban Saen Suk, about 17 kilometres south of here. The fighting began when two battalions of Vietnamese forces numbering 600 soldiers attacked a stronghold of the Khmer Rouge guerrillas led by Mittr Thiap with artillery pieces, mortars and rockets. Sources said the Khmer Rouge retaliated with mortar barrages and both sides were expected to suffer heavy casualties.

Fighting also broke out near Kilometre Six of Highway 5, but details of the fighting were not available.

A Khmer Rouge source told the Bangkok POST yesterday that Mittr Phol, a deputy commander of a Khmer Rouge battalion, was killed two weeks ago during a battle near Phnum Mak Hoeun. The source said Mittr Phol stepped on a landmine on January 8 and died the next morning.

A military source said that as fighting continued yesterday Thai reconnaissance aircraft took off to observe the situation. Eleven mortar shells believed fired by the Vietnamese troops landed in Thai territory, one close to an army base, at Khok Sabang at noon yesterday. Thai 105-mm howitzers returned fire with smoke shells to warn the Vietnamese that they were firing across the border. The Vietnamese ceased fire after the warning shots, the source said.

Thai authorities ordered two schools at Ban Kok Sabaeng and Ban Saen Suk to shut for fear that pupils might be hurt by stray shells. On Monday about 60 mortar shells landed on the Thai side, one of them wounding a girl.

Supreme Command Comments

BK200445 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 20 Jan 82 pp 1, 8

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- Thai troops have fired about 100 artillery shots to warn troops fighting on the other side of the border since the Vietnamese incursion here last Saturday, military sources said yesterday.

Supreme Command spokesman Lt Gen Som Kattaphan said about 110 rounds of shells and rocket-propelled grenades had been fired by the Vietnamese troops since last Saturday.

Field military officers said the Vietnamese troops and the Khmer Rouge guerrillas yesterday exchanged artillery fire near the Thai-Kampuchean border on Phnum Malai and Phnum Mak Hoeun Hills, about 20 kms from this district town. "About 100 rounds of artillery shots were heard by the Thais and several rounds of artillery shells landed on the Thai side yesterday," a military source said.

The military sources said about 3,000 Vietnamese troops yesterday morning launched an attack on guerrillas of the Khmer Rouge and other resistance groups along the border. The fighting was reportedly over at about 7:00 pm last night. He said that the military troops were instructed to be on full alert for possible spillover of fighting yesterday, and aircraft had been sent to patrol the border areas.

Lt Gen Som said a group of Vietnamese troops last Saturday chased thousands of Khmer villagers into the Thai territory from the Kampuchean District of Samlot of Pailin Province. "The Vietnamese troops retreated to the Kampuchean territory after we fired a number of warning shots," he said. He said that the Khmer villagers were now still taking refuge on the Thai hill of Khao Lua.

However, the military spokesman dismissed as untrue reports that Thai security forces killed some 20 intruding Vietnamese troops during the incident. A Thai girl was seriously wounded in Kok Sabaeng village by shrapnel of artillery shells fired from the Vietnamese forces on Monday, he added.

SITTHI DISCUSSES SIHANOUK, KHMER COALITION

BK140141 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 14 Jan 82 pp 1, 10

[By Suthichai Yun]

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila has told Kampuchea's Prince Norodom Sihanouk that he would be welcome to visit Khmer camps on the Thai-Kampuchean border when the anti-Vietnamese Khmer resistance coalition movement is formed with him as president. In an exclusive interview with the NATION earlier this week, Sitthi said he had received no formal note from Sihanouk to visit Thailand. But informed sources said that Sitthi had verbally told Sihanouk that Thailand would have no objection to his visiting Thailand. Sitthi and Sihanouk met in Paris for private talks late last year.

Asked about Sihanouk's recent statement in Yugoslavia that he would visit Thailand after Beijing and Pyongyang, Foreign Minister Sitthi said: "I have received no formal note from him on this matter. But I see no objection to his visit to the Kampuchean camps along the Thai-Kampuchean border when he is the head of a coalition government being discussed now." Informed sources, however, said Sitthi was more specific when he met Sihanouk, who asked him whether he could visit Thailand. "The answer was positive from Sitthi," the sources said.

Sitthi, asked about the report, would not confirm or deny it, adding: "Sihanouk certainly has a positive role to play in the Khmer problem. That is a fact. And if some Thai people still hark back to the Khao Phra Wihan issue, then I would tell them to be more realistic, taking into account the current situation and the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea." Sitthi added: "Sihanouk has lately been making some very logical statements."

The Thai foreign minister said: "Whatever the outcome of the Kampuchean problem, Sihanouk certainly will play a role. Vietnam also appears to accept that fact. At least, it has been said that among all the prominent Khmer figures now, Hanoi seems to see Sihanouk as the most acceptable man -- apart from Heng Samrin at the moment, that is."

Minister Sitthi said that the Khmer Rouge, who are due to give an official response to the ASEAN-proposed "loose coalition" formula by Jan 23, would not give a categorical negative answer. "The Khmer Rouge, I believe, won't give a flat 'no' -- and I think they would come up with a counter-proposal, maintaining that there must be some basic principles to the coalition. They would continue to insist on tripartite consensus on major issues, I think," Sitthi added.

The foreign minister said his deputy, Arun Phanuphong, had clarified the ASEAN's "loose coalition" proposal to Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua during his visit to Beijing late last month. "China understands our position very well. Arun told Huang Hua why we had to come up with a new formula. The old one simply couldn't go on," Sitthi said. "Arun also told Huang Hua that the new formula did not mean that ASEAN was scheming up something against China. Huang Hua told Arun, in return, that while China looks at things in the global sense, we might be only looking at it in the regional context," Sitthi said.

Asked about possible steps to be taken by ASEAN if the proposed "loose coalition" did not materialize, Sitthi replied: "We would just sit tight. The ball is in their court. We can't just be doing things all the time. We have to wait and see some things as well." But he added that the proposed Khmer coalition proposal was "only part of an overall comprehensive political package."

He said from now on ASEAN's moves would be strictly confined to the resolutions at the international conference on Kampuchea held in New York in July last year. "But on the political front, it is clear that we have victory sealed in favour of ASEAN and its supporters. The situation, may I say, is irreversible against Vietnam," Sitthi said.

The foreign minister added: "I have asked several people to convey the message to Nguyen Co Thach (Vietnamese foreign minister) that I am willing to meet him again anytime. But I also let it be known that there is no point in meeting again just for him to repeat the old lines."

SITTHI ON SRV DIALOGUE, FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES

BK140215 Bangkok POST in English 14 Jan 82 pp 1, 2

[By the Chongkhadikit]

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila is willing to resume dialogue with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach if Hanoi shows signs of readiness to discuss a peaceful political settlement in Kampuchea, ACM Sitthi told the Bangkok POST yesterday.

Under increasing economic and political pressures, Vietnam may soon come around to the idea of positive talks with ASEAN. The Vietnamese leadership may feel that reaching agreement with the non-communist regional community may help it overcome the threat to the Indochina states posed by Soviet attempts to dominate Kampuchea and Laos at the expense of Vietnamese influence.

Another point of hope is that Prince Norodom Sihanouk, onetime monarch, may be acceptable to Hanoi because there have not been real hostilities between him and the Vietnamese rulers.

While an apparent stalemate appears over the Kampuchean situation and Thailand lets the matter be handled by ASEAN as a whole, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi is launching moves to improve relations with Burma and Laos.

He leaves today for Rangoon for three days of talks in which he will reaffirm Thailand's commitments to cooperation with the Burmese Government, its refusal to have anything to do with the minorities fighting the government and its desire for quick, mutually satisfactory solutions to border problems. One of the major cooperative efforts will concern combating the narcotics trade from the "Golden Triangle."

Thailand also feels that it should let the Lao Government and people know that it considers them as racial and cultural brethren, and will base cooperation on that.

The government will firm up ties with Europe, Pakistan, the Middle East and Africa. Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon will visit Europe later this year and ACM Sitthi himself will call upon Middle Eastern governments. Meanwhile, British Foreign Minister Lord Carrington is scheduled to visit Thailand, February 3 to 6 as part of a tour of ASEAN countries. A top Iraqi delegation is due here next week.

The Foreign Ministry is instructing its embassies to promote, in close cooperation with the Commerce Ministry, markets for Thai agricultural commodities.

PRESSEXAMINES SIHANOUK STATEMENTS, PRC TRIP

NATION REVIEW Editorial

BK110240 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 11 Jan 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Slim Hopes That Sihanouk Can Convince China"]

[Text] Prince Norodom Sihanouk has been called "a man for all seasons." Without question he is the best known Cambodian -- Pol Pot may be better known for his atrocities -- and one who is most respected in international circles. That he is a dyed-in-the-wool patriot has never been questioned, and it is accepted, quite rightly in our view, that he is the man most respected in his own country, whether it was Lon Nol or Heng Samrin or Pol Pot who, during one time or another, held the life and death mandate over the Khmer people.

We are writing neither a panegyric nor an ode, but trying to listen to Sihanouk with both ears, hoping against hope that he will come up with something that would help his tortured country and people. Unfortunately, despite all the adulation that has been heaped upon him from almost every respectable quarter, he is his own enemy. Time and again, he has been called "mercurial," which is a very polite way of saying that he cannot make up his mind and contradicts himself all too frequently.

What he is doing in Beijing right now is perhaps his last and most desperate gamble -- but if what he has told the Yugoslav news agency is correct, he has finally made his patriotism overcome his personal delusions. He is trying -- or rather he has suggested to the Chinese leaders -- a meeting in Beijing between the leaders of the three patriotic factions -- himself, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan, something like the meeting that occurred in Singapore last year. He has also said that the ideal situation will be for these three anti-Vietnamese factions to unite and get international support for ousting the invaders and the occupiers. Obviously Sihanouk is not short on idealism.

Second, he has proposed that if the Khmer Rouge [as published] will not join the coalition -- the ideal -- then his faction is prepared to work with the Khmer Rouge bilaterally to fight the Vietnamese forces now occupying his country. The Khmer Rouge has given a January 23 deadline to give the answer to the ASEAN solution of the "loose coalition" between the three factions, and almost everybody has guessed that the answer will be in the negative, and it will be because of China's total control over the Khmer Rouge.

Two important considerations come into this reckoning. First, we cannot visualize Son Sann going to Beijing and trying to sit down, as he did in Singapore, with Sihanouk and Khieu Samphan to thrash out what we only visualize as non-problems. Second, Sihanouk has said that if Son Sann will not cooperate, he is prepared to go along with the Khmer Rouge to get international support -- arms and other supplies -- to fight against the Vietnamese troops now occupying Kampuchea. Perhaps it is patriotism, perhaps it is his basic characteristic of wanting to be a prima donna, but it is really strange that he would try to work with the Khieu Samphan-Pol Pot clique, which had kept him under ignominious house arrest for three years.

China has been taking a very tough tone in her foreign policy and she has come up, in recent weeks, flexing her muscles against the United States. China obviously observes what is going on around the world and is seeing her archenemy, the Soviet Union, coming out on top -- what's happening in Poland is the final proof. It may be the decision of the powers-that-be in China to take a tough independent role in world affairs -- we do not know, but all indications of her recent statements and actions point to that. Sihanouk is a cog that China will use in her best interests where Kampuchea is concerned, but we only hope that the leaders in Beijing listen more to ASEAN and consult this organization before making any final decisions.

SIAM RAT Editorial

BK180856 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 15 Jan 82 p 3

[Editorial: "As You Like It"]

[Text] Eventually, Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila said, Thailand will be willing to receive Prince Norodom Sihanouk, former head of state of Kampuchea, if he wished to visit this country. However, the foreign minister added that it would be excellent if the visit was made after the prince is elected to head the tripartite coalition government of Kampuchea. Air Chief Marshal Sitthi also noted that "Prince Norodom Sihanouk has demonstrated his clearly positive role in connection with the Kampuchean problem."

This is the first time that Air Chief Marshal Sitthi ever mentioned the significance of Prince Norodom Sihanouk in dealing with the Kampuchean problem. As a matter of fact, no person should overlook the Kampuchean prince's position if that person dares to face reality without being emotional and obstinate.

There is no use in reminding oneself of the bitter past, such as the conflict between Thailand and Kampuchea over the Preah Vihear temple or Prince Sihanouk's strong criticism of Thailand and his capriciousness, which at times has made him look like a hypocrite. In order to safeguard Thailand's national interests, particularly in the Kampuchean issue, the Thai side must be sincere and deal with the three Kampuchean factions equally. Possibly, direct contact with Prince Sihanouk can help widen the path toward the solution.

It is ASEAN's aspiration to enable the three Kampuchean factions to form a united front to prove to the world that they truly represent the majority of the Kampuchean people who oppose the Vietnamese occupation of their country and the Vietnamese-backed government. We believe that this is a correct principle for ASEAN and should not be changed, regardless of criticism from any party. Therefore, Prince Sihanouk's proposal for the setting up of a coalition of two factions instead of the tripartite one is unacceptable. ASEAN must be resolute and follow its correct principle in forming the tripartite coalition government of Kampuchea.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi has disclosed that Thailand, the representative of ASEAN in dealing with the Kampuchean issue, is trying to contact Vietnam to seek a solution to the Kampuchean problem. This is another correct move because Thailand has not talked with Vietnam directly since the outbreak of the border incident at Non Mak Mun village. Direct contact with Vietnam might help the efforts to find a solution to the Kampuchean problem because Vietnam itself cannot unilaterally settle the Kampuchean problem.

SAIYUT ON U.S. AID, ASEAN MILITARY CONSULTATIONS

BK121206 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon has disclosed that Vietnam, as a proxy of the Soviet Union, presented a greatest security threat to Thailand, and urged the United States to be more flexible in providing military aid to the Thai forces.

Vietnam, as a proxy of the Soviets, is still a threat to Thailand. He has noted that Thailand is too weak to do anything about the growing Soviet naval presence in Southeast Asia, calling the buildup a part of the superpower conflict. He has further said the United States should step up its military grants to the Thais and follow one of the principles of war -- flexibility -- in supporting Thailand. He suggested that the United States might provide certain weapon systems like antitank and antiaircraft weaponry on loan to the Thais for training purposes. This would serve notice to Vietnam and Moscow that the United States and others were willing to come to its aid in emergencies and also allow Thailand to divert its limited resources from defense to strengthening the nation's development work.

The immediate threat over Vietnamese incursion, such as the one which occurred in June 1980, has now lessened. General Saiyut reiterated that ASEAN would not forge a military alliance, but he called for a unity of ideas about security among its members -- Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore and the Philippines. He urged frequent consultations among ASEAN military leaders about the military apparatus in their own countries, more compatibility in logistic systems and cooperation in military training.

UN UNDER SECRETARY GENERAL ARRIVES ON VISIT

BK190613 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] UN Under Secretary General L. Cottafavi is now on a 5-day visit to Thailand as a guest of Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila. Yesterday, Mr Cottafavi met Foreign Minister Sitthi at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and paid a courtesy call on Deputy Prime Minister Thanat Khoman at Government House. A dinner party in his honor was held last night at the Foreign Ministry.

The UN under secretary general will today call on the secretary general of the Office of the Narcotics Control Board, Pol Maj Gen Phan Sarasin, and on National Security Secretary General Sqn Ldr Prasong Sunsiri. Tomorrow, Mr Cottafavi will go to the northern province of Chiang Mai to observe narcotics suppression activities. On Friday [22 January] morning, he will visit Khao I-Dang and Nong Samet refugee holding centers in Prachin Buri Province. The UN under secretary general will leave Bangkok for Kuala Lumpur on Friday afternoon after ending his 5-day visit to Thailand.

'TERRORISTS' SABOTAGE TELEPHONE RELAY IN SOUTH

BK200705 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] The Telephone Organization of Thailand has reported a disruption of long distance service with the telephone exchange in Trang, Kantang, Huai Yot and Krabi following an attack on the telephone relay station in Huai Yot, Trang Province, by a group of terrorists at 0030 today. The terrorists set fire to the station, damaging its telecommunications equipment. The Telephone Organization is repairing the equipment. Normal service is expected within a week.

IRAQI VICE PRESIDENT PAYS FRIENDSHIP VISIT

Truong Chinh Receives Ma'ruf

OW192046 Hanoi VNA in English 1620 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Jan, 19 -- Truong Chinh, president of the Council of State, this afternoon received Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf and his delegation on an official friendship visit to Vietnam. Also present were Do Muoi, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Viet Dung, director of the office of the National Assembly and of the Council of State; and Hoang Bich Son, vice minister for foreign affairs.

On behalf of the Vietnamese people and government, president Truong Chinh warmly welcomed the Iraqi vice president and his party and expressed his pleasure at the further consolidation and development of the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Iraq in the interests of the two countries, of peace, national independence, and social progress in the world. The Vietnamese president praised the role of Iraq in the struggle of the Arab and Palestinian peoples against imperialism and Zionism, for the recovery of the whole of the territory illegally occupied by the Israeli aggressors.

He sincerely thanked the Iraqi people and state for their support to the Vietnamese people in the past anti-U.S. resistance war for national salvation as well as in the present national construction and defence. He asked the Iraqi vice president to convey his New Year greetings to President Saddam Husayn and other Iraqi leaders.

After conveying President Saddam Husayn's regards to President Truong Chinh, vice-president Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf expressed his admiration for the Vietnamese people's anti-U.S. resistance and his belief that the Vietnamese people would overcome all immediate difficulties and win in their national construction as they have won in the fight against U.S. aggression. The vice president said the firm relation between Iraq and Vietnam is based on the common struggle against imperialism. He affirmed that his visit to Vietnam this time would further strengthen the friendship and cooperation between the two countries. The reception took place in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

INA Account of Meeting

JN191740 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1615 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, 19 Jan (INA) -- Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf met here today with Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV State Council, and conveyed to him President Saddam Husayn's greetings and wishes to the Vietnamese people for continued success. Touching on the aggressive war against Iraq, Ma'ruf said that the Iranian regime's objectives behind the war are meant to halt the process of development in Iraq. He added: We are not warmongers and we have ceaselessly worked to establish good relations with our neighbors and have responded to all endeavors which sought to halt the war, but the Iranian regime has insisted on proceeding with the war.

Ma'ruf added that the Iranian regime's objective behind the continuation of the war is identical to that of imperialism and Zionism because the continuation of the war has paved the way for an imperialist military presence in the Middle East. This presence will eventually lead to confrontation with other states and will bring back colonialism to the area. Continuing, Ma'ruf said: That is why we believe it is necessary to brief our friends in Vietnam on the real situation and urge them to condemn Iran for continuing the war and refusing to respond to international mediation. Ma'ruf reviewed the Iranian regime's relations with imperialism and Zionism, pinpointing the arms cooperation between the two racist regimes in Iran and the Zionist entity.

For his part, the Vietnamese chairman asked Ma'ruf to convey his greetings to President Saddam Husayn and the Iraqi people and his wishes for further gains in all ways of life. He also expressed his high appreciation for Iraq. Chairman Truong Chinh asserted that the continuation of war between Iraq and Iran would obstruct the Nonaligned Movement's struggle against colonialism, imperialism and Zionism.

The INA team accompanying Ma'ruf has reported that the two sides stressed the importance of consolidating the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries in the service of their peoples and the Nonaligned Movement.

Nguyen Huu Tho With Ma'ruf

OW200755 Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 20 -- Iraqi Vice-President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf and his party paid a floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum here this morning. The distinguished Iraqi guests visited the house and office of the late president.

Vice-President T.M. Ma'ruf wrote in the visitors' book at the Ho Chi Minh Museum: "President Ho Chi Minh is the pride the Vietnamese people and an example for all peoples struggling for freedom and independence. We, from an Arab nation struggling for freedom and unification, find in him a source of encouragement for our struggle to build the future. President Ho Chi Minh will live forever as a noble symbol in our minds and in the minds of all nations struggling for freedom and independence."

Also this morning Vietnamese Vice-President of the Council of State Nguyen Huu Tho held talks with Vice-President T.M. Ma'ruf at the presidential palace. Present on the Vietnamese side were Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi; Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach; Foreign Trade Minister Le Khac; Nguyen Viet Dung, director of the office of the National Assembly and the Council of State; Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son; Nguyen Xuan Truc, department head at the office of the Council of Ministers; and Nguyen Chi Quang, deputy head of the Foreign Ministry's First Department for West Asian and African Affairs.

On the Iraqi side were Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and minister of trade; Natiq A.H. al-Wadi, ambassador to Vietnam; Ambassador Abil Majim, chief of protocol of the Foreign Ministry; Dr Muhammad Sadiq al-Mahdi, adviser in the economic relations commission of the Council of Ministers; Faruq Dawud Salman, general director of foreign economic relations of the Trade Ministry; Muhammad Bahjat Izzat, assistant general director of the Second International Directorate of the Foreign Ministry; and Muhammad 'Ali Muhammad Salih, director of the vice-president's office.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship and mutual understanding.

19 Jan NHAN DAN Editorial

BK191258 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 Jan 82

[NHAN DAN 19 January editorial: "Warmly Welcome the Friendship Envoys of the Republic of Iraq"]

[Text] Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, vice president of the Republic of Iraq, arrived in the capital, Hanoi, today to begin his official friendship visit to our country at the invitation of the SRV Council of State. Our people warmly welcome Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf and his party with the belief that this visit will actively help to develop further the longstanding relations of solidarity and friendship between Vietnam and Iraq, two Asian countries that have arduously struggled against imperialism and colonialism for independence and freedom.

Situated to the north of the Arabian Peninsula, Iraq, with an area of 438,448 square kilometers and a population of more than 12 million, is an Arab country with a history which dates back a millenium, and it used to be the seat of a glorious ancient civilization. A victim of Roman, Persian, Ottoman and British imperialist invasions and domination, the Iraqi people have waged long and valiant struggles for national liberation. The July 1958 revolution overthrew the feudal regimes -- an agent of colonialism -- and founded the Republic of Iraq. In March 1959 the nascent republic withdrew from the Baghdad military bloc, thus dealing a heavy blow to the U.S.-led military alliance in a strategic region of the world. Ever since the Iraqi people have ceaselessly striven to consolidate national independence and sovereignty and to build a prosperous country.

An outstanding achievement, which had a decisive impact and helped promote the development of the Iraqi national economy, was the nationalization of the entire petroleum industry, which began on 1 June 1972 with the promulgation of the order nationalizing the Iraq petroleum company and many enterprises of capitalism by British and other Western countries.

Thanks to its successful mobilization of the people to contribute their energy and material resources and owing to the Soviet technical cooperation, Iraq was able to overcome major difficulties and obstacles caused by the imperialists and rapidly developed its strategic industry. With its crude oil output increasing sharply from 76 million tons in 1970 to 175 million tons in 1979, Iraq now ranks fifth in the world in terms of oil production and second in terms of oil exports. The value of the gross national product has increased rapidly and the ratio of the public and collective sector to the private sector in the national economy has also been augmented appreciably. Iraq is now striving to fulfill the Third 5-Year Plan, 1981-85, which provides an appropriation of 3 billion dinars in 1981 alone for various economic, cultural, educational and other development programs.

In foreign affairs the Republic of Iraq is pursuing a policy of nonalignment against imperialism and colonialism. It supports national liberation movements and promotes friendly cooperation with socialist countries. Dedicated to the independence and progress of the Arab community and resolutely supporting the Palestinian people's resistance under the leadership of the PLO, Iraq, like other countries of the steadfastness front, has firmly rejected the separate Camp David accord imposed on the Middle East by the United States. A participant in the sixth nonaligned summit held in Havana in September 1979, the Republic of Iraq was entrusted with the honor and weighty responsibility of organizing the seventh nonaligned summit in Baghdad in 1982.

Vietnam and Iraq have long supported each other in the common struggle against colonialism and imperialism, as well as in the cause of national development and building prosperous economy. Our people rejoice at the constant development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries in recent years, especially since Premier Pham Van Dong's visit to Iraq in September 1979.

We sincerely thank the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, the Revolution Command Council, the Republic of Iraq Government, headed by President Saddam Husayn, and the Iraqi people for their valuable support and assistance during our past anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation, as well as during our current national construction and national defense. We fully support the people of the Republic of Iraq in their just struggle against imperialism and aggressive and expansionist Zionism as well as in their economic development and national construction efforts, which will contribute to the common struggle for peace, national independence and social progress. We wish Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf of the Republic of Iraq splendid success in his friendship visit to Vietnam.

19 Jan Hanoi Reception

OW192230 Hanoi VNA in English 1608 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Jan 19 -- A reception was given here today by Vice President of the Council of State Nguyen Huu Tho for Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf and his party. Present were Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Do Muoi, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Co Thach, minister for foreign affairs; Le Khac, minister of foreign trade; Nguyen Thi Binh, minister of education; Dao Thien Thi, minister of labour; Nguyen Viet Dung, director of the office of the National Assembly and of the Council of State; Nguyen Van Tien, general secretary of the Fatherland Front Central Committee; Hoang Bich Son, vice foreign minister; and others.

Nguyen Huu Tho, Pham Van Dong and Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf proposed toasts to the further consolidation and development of the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Iraq and to the success of the visit of the Iraqi vice president and his party.

INTERIM MEKONG COMMITTEE SESSION ENDS IN HANOI

OW192325 Hanoi VNA in English 1632 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Jan 19 -- The 13th session of the Interim Mekong Committee closed here today. Singkapo Sikhotchounlamani, president of the Interim Mekong Committee for 1982, head of the Lao delegation, and the other members of the committee agreed that the meeting had recorded good results thanks to the spirit of cooperation and mutual understanding between the member countries. A number of draft projects have been adopted for the exploitation of the Mekong River for the benefits of the riparian countries.

The president of the committee thanked the governments of various countries, international and regional organizations for participating in and giving technical and financial support to the draft projects of the Mekong River, thus contributing to increasing the understanding, friendship and cooperation among nations. He particularly thanked the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for its hospitality.

Also today the delegates paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and visited the late president's home and office. Yesterday afternoon the representatives of the Government of the Kingdom of Holland and representatives of the member countries signed the drafts of the Mekong projects financed by the Government of the Kingdom of Holland, including the Huong My irrigation project in the Ben Tre Province of Vietnam. While here the delegates visited the construction site of the Hoa Binh hydro-electric power plant on the Da River.

Meeting With Pham Van Dong

OW192327 Hanoi VNA in English 1611 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Jan 19 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong this afternoon received at the presidential palace the head delegates to the Interim Mekong Committee and the representatives of national, regional and international organizations to the 13th session here of the committee. Chairman Pham Van Dong said that the fine results of the session were a vivid expression of the cooperation and mutual understanding between the member countries of the committee. He stressed that the Vietnamese people desire to live in peace, friendship and cooperation. The programmes and projects of the Interim Mekong Committee would contribute to peace and stability in Southeast Asia and elsewhere in the world, he said. The government and the people of Vietnam would do their utmost to perform their duty in the committee, the chairman added.

Chairman Pham Van Dong welcomed the presence of the representatives of the governments and regional and international organizations to the meeting. He thanked the governments of various countries and the international and regional organizations for their active participation in the Mekong projects as well as in the projects for Vietnam.

VAN TIEN DUNG MESSAGE MARKS LAO ARMY DAY

OW192319 Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Jan 19 -- Vietnamese Defence Minister General Van Tien Dung has sent a message to Khamtai Siphandon, deputy prime minister, defence minister and commander-in-chief of the Lao People's Liberation Army, greeting the latter's 33rd anniversary (Jan 20). The message exalts the victories recorded by the L.P.L.A. in the fight against the French colonialists, the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen, thus opening to a very glorious era -- that of complete and definitive reunification, independence and freedom for Laos.

"In the six years since the historic victory of December 2, 1975", the message says, "under the glorious banner of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos, headed by esteemed Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane, the Lao people and their armed forces have courageously overcome numerous difficulties and trials and smashed all the schemes of annexation and perfidious acts of sabotage of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, thus firmly defending and developing the gains of their revolution".

The message says that the great, steady and comprehensive achievements of the Lao people and their army are substantial contributions to reinforcing the traditional militant alliance between the peoples and the armed forces of the three fraternal countries of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

After pledging that the Vietnamese people and their armed forces will do their best to promote the great friendship, militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries, the message goes on: "Now as in the past, we will together with the Lao people and their liberation army closely unite and cooperate with the Kampuchean people and their revolutionary army in the struggle against our common enemies for the victory of the construction and defence of socialism in each country, for a peaceful and stable Southeast Asia and for world peace".

AMERICAN USE OF THAI MILITARY BASES ASSAILED

BK200922 Hanoi International Service in Thai 1130 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Bangkok Authorities Are Inviting the Devil Into Their Home"]

[Text] On 12 January Thai Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon again asked Washington to urgently give more military assistance to Thailand, allegedly to cope with the big threat from Vietnam. On 13 January Gen Som Khattaphan, spokesman of the Thai Supreme Command headquarters, carried out a farce by holding a press conference to cover up the act of piracy in the Kampuchean territorial waters of the Thai side. Everyone knows that they were trying to conceal the fact that they are allowing the United States to return to use military bases in Thailand. It is no secret that the United States is now using military bases in Thailand to undermine the Southeast Asian people's struggle for independence, democracy and peace and particularly to oppose the Indochinese countries. The number of U.S. military personnel at Ta Khli, Korat, Don Muang and Sattahip military bases is increasing. Both Washington and Bangkok admitted in late December that since November of last year, the P-3 Orion aircraft of the U.S. 7th Fleet have been using Utaphao military base for refueling. This military base has been used for U.S.-Thai air exercises.

The U.S. ploy of returning to its lost battlefield, which has been supported by Beijing and the reactionary forces in this region, including Thailand as the leader, has become obvious since 1977, when then U.S. President Jimmy Carter told the Thai ambassador to the United States that Thailand's position is very important in the hearts of the Americans. He also said that Thailand, an old friend of the United States in Asia, will share with the United States the historic burden that has tightly linked the peoples of the two countries.

Thailand has received hundreds of thousand tons of U.S. military materials worth hundreds of million dollars. In June 1980 Thailand asked the United States to allow regular flights between the two countries and requested more military aid. The two countries jointly conducted several large-scale military exercises in the Gulf of Thailand near Kampuchea. The U.S.-Thai military collusion reached its peak when Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon visited Washington last October. During this visit the Thai premier agreed with President Reagan's proposal to send U.S. troops to be stationed in Thailand. In return, the Reagan administration promised to double the military aid -- including modern war weapons -- to Thailand.

Washington officially regards Thailand as the U.S. fortress against communism in Southeast Asia. In allowing the United States to use Uthapao and other military bases in Thailand, the Bangkok authorities exposed their own diabolical nature in colluding with the U.S. imperialists and Beijing expansionists against the Indochinese countries. What they are doing now is no different from bringing a fierce tiger into their homes. They are helping the imperialists and the Beijing expansionists destroy peace and order in Southeast Asia.

The violation of Thailand's independence constitutes a direct threat to the independence and peace of other countries in this region. The Bangkok authorities' behavior has discredited their own utterances that they want good-neighbor relations with Vietnam and other Indochinese countries and that they want this region to have peace and stability. It is undeniable that Bangkok is still riding on the aggressive war chariots of the United States and China. They are going against the interest of the Southeast Asian peoples and the Thais themselves.

Public opinion has correctly assessed the U.S. policy of returning to Southeast Asia as an absolute one. Bangkok authorities have proved that they are shortsighted in trailing after the United States. The Thai people have several times opposed the U.S. interference in Thailand. Now Bangkok authorities are inviting the United States to return to Thailand. This will definitely cause strong indignation among the Thai people, who want to defend their national independence and sovereignty.

NEED FOR VIGILANCE ON SECURITY EMPHASIZED

BK140750 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Dec 81 p 2

[Article by Le Quang Thanh: "On the Security Front"]

[Text] Following the setbacks experienced by the U.S. imperialists in their war of aggression against Vietnam and in other areas throughout the world and the failure of the Chinese reactionaries and expansionists in Kampuchea and in the border areas of our country early in 1979, their leaders in Washington and Beijing have colluded with each other in frantically seeking to counterattack the world revolutionary movement and the countries in Indochina -- one of the important areas in Southeast Asia.

Supported by and in coordination with the U.S. imperialists, the Beijing reactionaries have launched a multifaceted war of sabotage against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. Along with exerting pressures and regularly carrying out armed provocations and landgrabbing operations in the northern border areas, the Chinese reactionaries are intensifying their war of economic sabotage against our people.

They have sought to impose an economic blockade on our country by obstructing and sabotaging our economic relations with other countries. At the same time, they have sent their henchmen to sabotage our production and material and technical bases, distort the economic policies adopted by our party and state and disrupt our markets. This they have done in the hope of destabilizing our economy and making life even more difficult for our people, cadres and armed forces and thereby create feelings of pessimism, skepticism and dissatisfaction toward the economic policies of our party and state.

In their war of espionage, the Chinese reactionaries have established contacts with their henchmen already planted in our country or sent in additional spies and commandos, using all types of reactionaries among the Hoa and other ethnic minority people and religious groups as well as dissatisfied elements in certain organs and units to set up reactionary dens and groups or form an underground force to oppose and sabotage our country on a long-term basis.

Meanwhile, Chinese and American intelligence agents have also stepped up their activities. They are seeking to collect information on our national defense secrets and the development and activities of our army as well as about other secrets concerning our political and economic activities to support their sabotage plans.

The psychological warfare -- in other words, the political war, the war of nerves, the ideological war and the war of ideological sabotage -- conducted by the enemy is extremely cunning. They have tried to spread rumors "by word of mouth" under the form of "modern funny stories and dirty jokes" to attack our party's line and criticize our leading party and state cadres in the hope of creating confusion, suspicion and dissatisfaction toward our party leadership and regime. This trick is aimed at paralyzing our revolutionary will and sowing division among our people of various nationalities and between our people and our party, people's armed forces and people's security forces, as well as between our people and the fraternal peoples of Laos and Kampuchea and between our state and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. They have also tried to entice people to flee abroad. They slander our regime while collecting intelligence from these people or training and sending them home as intelligence agents to carry out sabotage activities against our people. They have plotted to create not only new reactionary organizations and reactionary tendencies hostile to our revolution but also a generation of depraved and degenerate persons who run after a life of "materialistic enjoyment" so that they can gradually turn these persons into their henchmen.

All frantic and insidious acts of sabotage by the enemy are aimed at creating an unstable political, economic and social situation and weakening our people so that they can foment rebellion easily and wage a war of aggression against our country whenever the opportunity arises.

Over the past 5 years, in addition to the two wars for national defense, we have had to cope with the most insidious schemes, villainous tricks and frantic acts of the enemy and great and serious difficulties in our economic and social life. However, we have been able to maintain political security and social order firmly.

During this period, the struggle to maintain political security and social order and safety has become a fierce and complex class struggle for national independence and socialism. In this struggle, our people have been compelled to attack the enemy face to face and silently, using both force and wits against daring, subtle and perfidious enemy activities and fighting with decisiveness, speed, perseverance and sharp minds in order to win victories at all costs.

The struggle against counterrevolutionaries and other criminals for the sake of security and order is also a science and an art. This struggle requires not only an effort to correctly identify the offenders in each specific circumstance but also demands that we look for and discover the national laws applicable to it and, on that basis, set forth and adopt guiding principles with specific forms, methods and measures and then carry these out in a creative manner in order to achieve the best results.

For more than a third of a century, and especially during the past 5 years, the struggle to maintain political security and social order and safety in our country has proven that the following principles are correct: The party must assume absolute, direct and overall leadership while efforts must be made to promote the laboring people's right to collective mastery, improve the state's management efficiency and combine the positive strength of the masses closely with the professional work of various specialized organs (the people's security service, the people's organ of control and the people's court). This is aimed at developing the combined strength of the system of proletarian dictatorship into a comprehensively militant front that will resolutely smash all schemes and acts of sabotage by the intelligence agents and spies of the imperialists and international reactionaries, thereby firmly maintaining political security and social order. It is necessary to combine the process of production closely with the protection of production; the effort to build socialism with the defense of the socialist regime and country; the struggle to maintain political security with the need to ensure social safety; and the function of organization and construction with the function of using violent means by the dictatorship of the proletariat for suppression purposes, with the first as the main task. Efforts must be made to develop the combined strength of all forces -- especially to promote close coordination among the public security forces, the people's armed forces and the self-defense militia forces -- as well as to employ uniformly all necessary measures in order to enable these forces to participate actively in tasks related to national construction, defense and progress in addition to destroying and smashing all counterrevolutionaries and other criminals. It is necessary to know how to perform work in a decisive, careful, objective and comprehensive manner and to heighten vigilance so as not to let evildoers slip away. It is necessary to safeguard against deviation and the unjust punishment of innocent people. It is also necessary to closely combine punishment with leniency and suppression with education and reeducation. Efforts must be made to ensure that the suppression and punishment of counterrevolutionaries and other criminals is carried out strictly, justly and promptly and in accordance with their offenses and with policy and law, and that education and reeducation for these elements be conducted in an active, persistent and profound manner. Meanwhile, in important areas, leadership and forces must be intensified to a high degree so that the struggle and suppression can be spearheaded vigorously against all major crimes.

By thoroughly understanding and following these principles, our entire party, army and people will certainly be able firmly to maintain political security, social order and safety, thus making worthy contributions to building socialism and successfully defending our beloved socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

XUAN THUY APPOINTED DELEGATE TO VCP CONGRESS

OW140431 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] According to our Voice of Vietnam correspondent, Ha Son Binh Province successfully ended the first round of its party organization congress on 13 January 1982.

During 9 days of work, the delegates held heated debates, contributed constructive views on the VCP Central Committee's documents to be presented to the Fifth VCP Congress and appointed a delegation to the congress. The delegates unanimously endorsed the achievements scored under the VCP Central Committee's honorable and clear leadership, and the strategic tasks, objectives and major tasks set forth by the VCP Central Committee for the coming year.

The congress analyzed the reasons for the achievements as well as past shortcomings and mistakes and advanced measures to overcome these weaknesses.

The delegates voiced the determination of the Ha Son Binh party organization and peoples of various nationalities to effect a new change in the province, implement the resolution of the 11th plenum of the 4th VCP Central Committee on the tasks in the 1982 State Plan and fulfill the tasks to be set forth by the Fifth VCP Congress.

Comrade Xuan Thuy, secretary of the VCP Central Committee, and a number of other comrades recommended by the VCP Central Committee were appointed delegates of the Ha Son Binh party organization to the Fifth VCP Congress with a majority of the votes.

The congress addressed a letter of determination to the VCP Central Committee and worked out a program of action for the first trimester of 1982 with a view to scoring achievements to greet the Fifth VCP Congress.

HANOI, PROVINCES COMPLETE PARTY CONGRESSES

BK180838 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi City and the provinces of Ha Tuyen, Cao Bang, Lang Son, Lai Chau, Hoang Lien Son, Bac Thai, Son La, Vinh Phu, Ha Bac, Quang Ninh, Ha Son Binh, Hai Hung, Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Quang Nam-Danang, Nghia Binh, Phu Khanh, Dac Lac, Lam Dong, Song Be, Tay Ninh, Dong Nai, Long An, Dong Thap, Tien Giang, Ben Tre and Cuu Long have completed holding congresses of party organization delegates. At these congresses the documents of the VCP Central Committee were discussed and delegates were elected to attend the Fifth VCP Congress.

The Hanoi city party organization elected a delegation of 74 comrades. Comrades Le Duan, Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, Le Van Luong, Le Quang Dao and Hoang Quoc Viet were elected by a high percentage of votes.

NHAN DAN LAUDS GRASSROOTS-LEVEL PARTY CONGRESSES

BK190644 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] More than 35,000 grassroots-level party organizations and more than 250 party organizations at the ward, district and city level throughout the country have ended their congresses in which they discussed the draft documents of the VCP Central Committee to be presented at the Fifth National VCP Congress. Among these localities, Haiphong Municipality and the provinces of Ha Tuyen, Cao Bang, Quang Ninh, Ha Son Binh, Hai Hung, Thai Binh, Quang Nam-Danang, Nghia Binh, Phu Khanh, Dong Thap, An Giang, Tien Giang and Cuu Long have basically completed their congresses of delegates at the ward, district, city and equivalent levels. These localities are summarizing the ideas expressed during the congresses in preparation for the congresses at the provincial and municipal levels.

The congresses of grassroots-level party organizations have been held in accordance with the relevant principles and procedures and have achieved good results. Some 90-100 percent of party members attended these congresses. The majority of them showed a high sense of responsibility. They heatedly debated and contributed many ideas to the documents to be presented at the Fifth VCP Congress.

Party committees of various wards, districts and cities have satisfactorily condensed the ideas collected from the grassroots-level party organization congresses. In doing so, they have identified the principal problems to be discussed at the ward district and city party organization congresses. These congresses will set forth working programs and positive measures aimed at accelerating the emulation drive to create new changes in each locality.

GIAP SPEAKS AT HANOI EDUCATION CONFERENCE

BK150928 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] According to VNA, the Office of the Council of Ministers, the VCP Central Committee Science and Education Department, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee Secretariat and the Ministry of Education jointly held a conference in Hanoi on 6 and 7 January to guide the implementation of Council of Ministers decision No 126-CP on providing vocational orientation and rationally using graduated elementary and high school students.

Those attending the conference were very elated over the presence of Comrade Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers. Minister of Education Nguyen Thi Binh briefed the conference on the implementation of the vocational orientation task and the use of graduated general education students in the past. She said: In recent years many elementary and high schools in the country, especially those in the northern provinces, have tried to organize vocational orientation and rationally use student graduates. They have regarded this task as an important aspect of the general education system aimed at guiding students in choosing a career suitable to the current requirements for social development as well as their own physical capabilities and aptitudes. In general, however, the organization of vocational orientation for general education students has not been good enough. It is true that every year following the entrance exams held by various general high schools, universities and colleges, there are still tens of thousands of graduates unable to further their schooling. They have not been prepared in any field to be used rationally as new working people.

Experience obtained from good models shows that in order to satisfactorily organize vocational orientation and the rational use of graduates various general schools must first of all keep themselves fully informed of the party's concepts regarding education and the requirements for educational reform and the essence of the various decisions and circulars of the Council of Ministers and must devise practical plans to carry out this task step by step in a creative and steady manner.

In his informal address to the conference, Vice Chairman Vo Nguyen Giap said: It is necessary to undertake the vocational orientation task at various general schools intensively and realistically. In particular, we must cultivate the work attitude and a correct sense of career for students. We must organize on-the-job training for students so that they can become familiar with certain professions in society as well as with various traditional professions in the localities. We must test their vocational aptitude in order to provide them with the most suitable vocational training. In addition, we must motivate and guide students in choosing those professions and in working in those areas where the country needs them in each stage of national construction and defense.

POLISH ENVOY PAYS FAREWELL CALL ON TRUONG CHINH

OW192026 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 19 -- Jan Sliwinski, Polish ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Vietnam, today paid a farewell visit to President of the Council of State Truong Chinh before returning home for a new assignment. President Truong Chinh had a cordial talk with the Polish diplomat.

AUSTRALIADECISION ON POLISH AID DEFERRED; USSR CRITICIZED

BK191305 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Australia is to continue to defer a decision on Poland's request for further economic aid worth about A\$100 million or more than U.S. \$110 million. Federal Cabinet has also warned that the government might cancel or suspend a government guaranteed credit facility of \$40 million [currency not given] already granted to Poland.

Following today's Cabinet meeting, the Polish and Soviet ambassadors to Australia were summoned to the office of the foreign minister, Mr Street, for a briefing on Australia's attitude to the Polish situation. The ambassadors later left Parliament House without commenting.

In its review of the Polish crisis, Cabinet called for the lifting of martial law, the release of detainees and an early return to a situation in which the Polish people could freely find their own solutions to their economic and political difficulties. In a statement released after the Cabinet meeting, Mr Street accused the Soviet Union of consistently trying to coerce and threaten Poland in an attempt to stifle the development of basic human and political freedoms. Mr Street said the events in Poland had reinforced the need for Australia to retain the sanctions imposed on the Soviet Union in response to its military intervention in Afghanistan.

AGREEMENT REACHED WITH JAPAN ON NUCLEAR SAFETY

BK190923 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Australian and Japanese officials have agreed on the text of an agreement for cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. An Australian Foreign Affairs Department spokesman said the text had been negotiated in Canberra and Tokyo over the past 3 years. He said if incorporated, the Australian Government's nonproliferation requirements on the use of Australian uranium and was similar to the 9 nuclear safeguards agreements covering 16 importing countries that Australia had already signed [sentence as heard].

The text must be approved by the Japanese and Australian Governments before Australian uranium can be exported to Japan. The Foreign Affairs Department spokesman said that under a long-term contract already finalized, the first shipment of more than 13,000 tons of uranium oxide from the Ranger Mine in the northern territory was due to be exported to Japan in about March. The rest was due to be delivered over the next 14 years.

Last month, Australian and Swiss officials agreed on the text of a nuclear safeguards agreement that also must be approved by the governments of both countries before shipments of Australian uranium can go ahead.

MOSCOW RADIO'S CITING OF PKI MESSAGE ASSAILED

BK090914 Jakarta OANA in English 0849 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Jakarta, 9 January (ANTARA/OANA) -- Chairman of DPR's [parliament] Commission on Defence and Foreign Affairs Chalid Mawardi Thursday [7 January] strongly criticized Moscow radio for its broadcast of December 19, 1981, in which it was said that PKI (Indonesian Communist Party) had sent a congratulatory message to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev on the occasion of his 75th birthday. Speaking to ANTARA, Chalid said Indonesia could not approve of the broadcast. The PKI had been banned in Indonesia since its failure in staging a coup d'etat in 1965.

Chalid said the Moscow radio broadcast was purposely made. He said it had the purpose of the influencing not only people in Indonesia, but also listeners in other parts of the world. The incident of the broadcast demonstrated to the whole people of Indonesia, which adopt Pancasila, that communism with its PKI was still a latent (?threat), he said. It is this fact which makes it necessary for the government and the people of Indonesia to heighten alertness, to enhance national resilience in all fields and to strengthen unity as well as to foster unity between the armed forces and the people, according to Chalid Mawardi.

In connection with subversive activities in Indonesia, the DPR chairman questioned the number of personnel at the Soviet Embassy in Jakarta, which he considered too big.

Parliament's Discussion

BK120837 Jakarta OANA in English 0735 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Jakarta, 12 Jan (OANA/ANTARA) -- The case of Moscow radio, which had recently published what it called the congratulatory message of the PKI (Indonesian Communist Party) in connection with the 75th [birthday] anniversary of Russian President Leonid Brezhnev, was discussed by member of House Commission I (dealing with defence, foreign affairs and information) Amin Iskandar, with Director General for Political Affairs of the Foreign Affairs Ministry Munawir at the Pejambon office [Foreign Ministry] here Monday [11 January].

The member of parliament on the occasion called on government authorities to take necessary measures dealing with the Moscow radio broadcast which was described as "more than merely interference in Indonesian internal affairs" through such a broadcast. According to Amin Iskandar, such a case should not be taken lightly unless, he said, there will be followups as those already exemplified by the cases of Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

A protest, signed by Chalid Mawardi and Amin Iskandar himself, of the House Commission I, has been made against the interference of the Moscow radio. Amin Iskandar pointed out here Tuesday that the Foreign Office had paid proper attention to the Moscow radio case and would shortly take necessary measures against the radio in line with the existing diplomatic code of conduct.

SUHARTO ISSUES DECREE ON ELECTION CAMPAIGN

BK181407 Hong Kong AFP in English 0346 GMT 18 Jan 81

[Text] Jakarta, 18 Jan (AFP) -- President Suharto has issued a decree strictly regulating the general election campaign to 45 days with a 5-day "cooling off period" until polling day on May 4, ANTARA news agency reported today.

Under the decree those wishing to campaign must show the text of speeches, instruments to be used and other concepts to the local authorities by 2 weeks before the campaign starts. The decree also restricts the holding of mass rallies and processions for which special permits should be obtained if they are to be held in other areas or districts.

The decree says no campaign activities will be allowed during the 5-day cooling off period. Violation of the decree will lead to the dissolution of campaign meetings.

According to ANTARA, the decree does not apply to the former Portuguese colony of East Timor, which was incorporated into Indonesia 6 years ago and has become its 27th province.

Meanwhile the government is stepping up to issue land certificates to peasants and the common people in an apparent bid to attract their sympathy pending the election. Director General for Agrarian Affairs Brig Gen Darjono said the government would give priorities in the current second stage land certificate drive (Pronas) to mass organisations and political associations.

Home Minister Amir Makhmud told a rally in Yogyakarta, Central Java, yesterday that the distribution of land certificates showed the government's great attention to give land to the poor. "Unlike the previous government (of the late President Sukarno), the present government distributes land freely to the people," he said. The Pronas project was seen here as a government's attempt to encourage the people to back President Suharto's re-election next year.

Parties' Criticism of Decree

BK191027 Hong Kong AFP in English 0428 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Jakarta, 19 Jan (AFP) -- Both the Muslim United Development Party (PPP) and the Indonesian Democratic Party (PDI) today criticised a presidential election campaign decree saying that it was too difficult and too tight.

PPP Executive Muddin Lubis said the decree constituted a setback because it required that those wishing to campaign should show the text of speeches and instruments to be used to the authorities 2 weeks before the campaign starts on March 14. "Under the previous law they needed only three days time," he said. The new decree would only give too many difficulties, Mr Lubis said. "We hope the government will simplify it."

PDI Secretary General Sabam Sirait said the decree is too tight and would restrict the freedom of those campaigning for their party.

Mr Sirait said the government should not be prejudiced against those wishing to campaign. "I am sure that they generally already know how to maintain peace and order during campaigning," he added.

Under the new decree the campaign will last 45 days after which campaign activities will be banned for five days of a "cooling off" period until polling day on May 4.

Meanwhile the ruling Golkar (functional groups) refused to comment on the decree which strictly regulates campaigners.

The influential newspaper KOMPAS today called on the government to make sure that the election would proceed smoothly and in an orderly manner. "The Indonesian people are becoming more mature, so that they can easily catch up anything which is unjust and unfair. On the other hand they will respect and praise anything that deserves praise. "The people can be quiet if hit by injustice, but their quietness can eventually bring about consequences which will not benefit all of us," KOMPAS said in an editorial.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

21 Jan 82 JS

